

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.
THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Vol. LXXV., No. 1971.

SHANGHAI, MAY 19, 1905.

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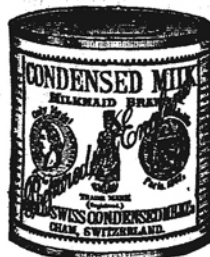
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which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser, Kimberley.*

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ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.



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**Coughs, Colds, Asthma,
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Sole Manufacturers:—**J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited, London.**

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21st May, 1904.

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ECZEMA,

BLOOD POISON,

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SKIN AND BLOOD

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BAD LEGS,

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SPOTS,

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PIMPLES,

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22nd Ju'y, 1904.

THE North-China Herald

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SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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可圖物便郵種三第日四月一年八十三治明

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PRICE Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, 19 MAY, 1905.

THE WAR.

KNOWING the attitude taken generally by the French in the East, as indicated by their Press, towards Japan in the present war, it was quite certain that, whatever the instructions they received from home, the French officials in Indo-China would do everything in their power to assist the Baltic fleet. This expectation has been fulfilled even more completely than we could have expected. For a whole month, from the 12th of April to the 12th of May, Admiral Rozhdiestvensky has been allowed to use the harbours of Annam as a base, where he could receive in comfort unlimited supplies of coal

and provisions from Saigon. That the French Government at home contemplated or permitted this flagrant breach of neutrality, amounting to actual hostility to Japan, we do not believe at all; it is the local authorities in Indo-China who are to blame. The interpellators in the French Chamber put their finger on the blot when they asserted that the orders of the Government had been unheeded; and we were glad to read the statement of the Paris correspondent of the "Times," that "the French authorities" (which obviously does not include the colonial authorities) "have done more than the public generally supposes in order to show their determination to observe neutrality." The Japanese Government knows this; we read in the "Japan Daily Mail" of the 13th inst.: "It is evident that the good intentions of the French Cabinet are not doubted. France, as represented by her Minister of Foreign Affairs, has now publicly declared that to allow Russian vessels to enter and make use of her territorial waters is to inflict a wrong upon Japan, and she has also publicly declared that if such entry or use be hereafter made it will be because of dereliction of duty on the part of her own officials, or because of deliberate violation of her neutrality by the Russians. That much at all events is certain, and in the face of such certainty it is scarcely conceivable that the outrage witnessed during the past month will be continued or repeated." The reason why Japan has confined herself to protests and has so readily accepted the assurances of the French Government is doubtless that Admiral Rozhdiestvensky, by lingering in the lower parts of the China Sea, in the favourite hunting-ground of typhoons, on a coast not very thoroughly surveyed, is really playing Admiral Togo's game.

The remarkable telegram published this morning to the effect that Admiral Rozhdiestvensky does not care whether he is infringing French neutrality or not, and means to act as he thinks right independently of all other considerations, is explained by the Berlin telegram received this morning which states that the nerves of the gallant Admiral have given away and that he

has asked to be recalled. This news is given as a rumour, though it is mentioned that Admiral Birileff is to succeed to this *damnosus hereditas*, but it is very probable. The Russians and their sympathisers were cock-a-hoop at first at the news that the Baltic fleet had got safely into the China Sea without any interference on the part of the Japanese; but it is now dawning upon them that the Baltic fleet has walked right into a trap. A glance at a map of the world will show that the only exits from the China Sea are through narrow passages where Togo's destroyers and submarines can make themselves very unpleasant, and the Baltic fleet is really in a predicament which is enough to shake the nerves of the strongest man. It seems to be generally understood that Admiral Togo, with his four ironclads, has no intention of risking a naval battle in the open sea, unless circumstances should force him to do it; and it is certain that he will not risk his big ships where he has not a Japanese port near at hand for any disabled vessel to make for. Every day's delay on the part of the Russians is a direct gain to the Japanese; for the Japanese dockyards are turning out large new destroyers almost daily, and there are no sailors afloat who can handle destroyers and torpedo-boats better than the Japanese, and they will probably be equally successful with their submarines. The approach of the Baltic fleet to the coasts of Japan will necessarily, if it ever occurs, be regarded with anxiety at Tokio, but with no fear of the result. It has been urged that the accuracy of the guns on Admiral Togo's ships must be to a great extent impaired by the work they have done during the past year; but it is confidently stated that his ships have all been re-armed since the Port Arthur fleet made its last unhappy sortie.

We have heard so little about Marshal Oyama's movements since the great battle which condemned poor General Kuropatkin to obscurity that an impression has been formed that his army is resting on its laurels, but this is a mistake. Reinforcements have been reaching the Marshal all the time, and we learn from the "Japan Daily Mail" that his forces are continually advancing in five powerful columns by five different roads, with a front extending over a distance of from 100 to 150 miles. "They know exactly where to find the Russians. Indeed they can locate the enemy more accurately than ever, for it is an absolute necessity that the Russians should hold Harbin and also that they should hold Vladivostok. The Changchun-Kirin line which Linievitch is now guarding measures 85 miles. If he be driven eastward from Changchun, he uncovers Har-

bin; if he be driven westward from Kirin, he uncovers Vladivostok. It is he that labours under the disadvantage of a double objective, namely to cover both Harbin and Vladivostok. Kuropatkin cannot be said to have had a double objective. A victory might have opened a road to succour Port Arthur; a defeat would not necessarily have driven him off his line of communications. But for Linievitch a defeat means that he must abandon either his line of communications or Vladivostok, and not only Vladivostok but with it the Amur Region. From a strategical point of view the position of the Russian General appears as perplexing as it could possibly be; for his ultimate line of retreat must take him away either from his prime base or from the districts where Russia's main interests are now located; that is to say, either from the Harbin-Baikal line or from the Amur-Vladivostok region."

The great drama of the day is not so near its close as we imagined three months ago; and there are scenes still to be presented to us as thrilling and momentous as those that we have already witnessed.

Summary of News.

THE German mail of the 11th of April, N.-D. L. S. Bayern, arrived here on Saturday night, the 13th instant, per R. M. S. Empress of Japan.

THE American mail of the 18th of April arrived here to-day per P. M. S. Manchuria.

THE Canadian Pacific mail of the 17th of April arrived here on Sunday night, the 14th instant, per R. M. S. Athol.

THE French mail of the 15th of April arrived here this morning per M. M. S. Polynesian.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"North-China Daily News"
Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE WAR.

FIGHTING ON THE
JAPANESE RIGHT.

Tokio, 12th May.

It is officially announced that two regiments of Russian infantry, five squadrons of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, from Shanchengtsse, under cover of a furious fire, attacked Yingngheh ng on the morning of the 9th inst., and were completely repulsed at about four in the afternoon, leaving sixty killed and a

hundred and sixty wounded on the field. The total Russian casualties were over four hundred. One Japanese private was killed and fifty injured. The situation otherwise is unchanged.

It is added unofficially that the Japanese captured thirty rifles.

A gale was blowing, and the retiring Russians set fire to the grass and brushwood on the hills to cover their retreat.

It is alleged that this was a reconnaissance in force, in view of Japanese activity in the Tunghua direction.—*Our own correspondent.*

STEAMERS SUNK BY MINES.

Tokio, 13th May.

The British steamer Sobralense, 1,232 tons net, chartered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, with 1,500 piculs of bean cake and twenty-two passengers from Newchwang, was sunk outright by a mine on Friday morning, eight miles from Port Arthur.

A salvage vessel belonging to the Port Arthur Admiralty rescued sixty-three of those on board, including a few dead.

The Naval Department has issued another warning that the utmost care should be taken to prevent a repetition of this disaster.—*Our own correspondent.*

14th May.

Five Japanese and seven Chinese members of the crew of the Sobralense, and eight Japanese and two Chinese passengers, are missing. All the Europeans were saved.—*Our own correspondent.*

16th May.

The Osaka Shosen Company's steamer Maiko Maru, 1,178 tons, struck a mine near Port Arthur on the 11th inst., and became a total loss. All on board were rescued.—*Our own correspondent.*

PREPARING FOR THE COMING ARMADA.

Tokio, 13th May.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Formosa.—*Our own correspondent.*

15th May.

It is officially announced that Japan has prohibited the export of coal in the Saigon direction for the time being.—*Our own correspondent.*

IMPERIAL GENEROSITY.

Tokio, 13th May.

Their Majesties have presented one thousand yen to the Tokio Ex-prisoners' Mission.—*Our own correspondent.*

FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

Tokio, 13th May.

The Tokio papers point out that French assurances are unequivocal as far as words go, but they are not accompanied by practical steps to enforce these promises.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 13th May.

It is declared at the St. Petersburg Foreign Office that the neutrality situation is unchanged, France not having taken any official step since the transmission of the earlier Japanese protest. The belief continues that despite the absence of any formal declaration, France will not modify her regulations, which would undoubtedly be regarded not only as an unfriendly but a hostile act.

On all hands the right of the Russian ships to coal and provision is firmly insisted on.—*Reuter.*

Tokio, 14th May.

A steamer, passing at a distance, reports that she observed seven battleships and other Balticeers still in Hon Kohe Bay on Friday, the 12th inst.

It is understood that Admiral Rozhdiestvensky has not yet been joined by Admiral Nibogatoff.—*Our own correspondent.*

15th May.

It has been reliably ascertained that Admiral Rozhdiestvensky continues at Hon Kohe Bay.—*Our own correspondent.*

Hongkong, 15th May.

A strict censorship over telegrams from Indo-China is maintained. No news concerning the Baltic Fleet may be transmitted, but fourteen battleships and cruisers were sighted in Hon Kohe Bay on the 12th inst.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 15th May.

A steamer which has arrived at Saigon reports passing a Russian fleet anchored in Yulin Bay, Hainan, on the 12th inst.—*Reuter.*

16th May.

It is claimed at St. Petersburg that the Baltic fleet had a perfect right to revisit Hon Kohe under the French regulations.—*Reuter.*

Later.

There have been several interpellations in the French Chamber on the neutrality question. M. Rouvier, the Premier, repeated that he had enjoined on the French officials in the Far East the strictest observance of neutrality, and asked for the postponement of the debate.

The interpellators declared that the Government's orders had been unheeded, and insisted on an immediate discussion; but the Chamber by 445 to 84 votes agreed to the adjournment.—*Reuter.*

Later.

It is announced from Saigon that the Russians left Hon Kohe again yesterday morning, steering northward, and that no men-of-war have been seen since.—*Reuter.*

Tokio, 17th May.

France has communicated to Japan the report of Rear-Admiral de Jonquieres, dated Saigon, the 15th inst. He states that he has visited the coast of Annam from Cape St. James to Tourane and saw no Russians, and he considers that

they have already left the vicinity of Indo-China.—*Our own correspondent.*

Hongkong, 17th May.

The French cruiser Guichen, with Rear-Admiral de Jonquieres on board, returned to Saigon on the 16th inst., and reported that the entire Baltic fleet left the coast on Sunday at noon.

The steamer Wongkoi reports that she saw fifty-two ships emerge from Hon Kohe on Sunday and steer to the northward.—*Our own correspondent.*

Later.

It is stated in naval circles that the steaming power of the squadron is largely impaired, and that their preparations for fighting are unsatisfactory.—*Special service.*

Osaka, 17th May.

A Vienna telegram received here to-day says that it is considered at St. Petersburg that the French refusal to admit the Russian armada into the bays of Annam has been instigated by Great Britain, and the Russian papers are denouncing the irresolution of the French statesmen.—*Special service.*

Later.

A London telegram says that the Paris correspondent of the "Times" reports that the French authorities have done more than the public generally supposes in order to show their determination to observe neutrality.

The Russian Admiralty seems to be convinced that Admiral Rozhdiestvensky has not infringed the French neutrality regulations, and the Russian Foreign Office has declared that the question is now settled.—*Special service.*

THE ARREST OF CAPTAIN BOUGOUIN.**London via Bombay, 13th May.**

It is stated that France has telegraphed to her Minister at Tokio for full information as to the arrest of Captain Bougouin on the charge of espionage.

Unless the Japanese supply strong presumptive evidence of his guilt, the Minister is to lodge a strong protest.

M. Delcasse received the Japanese Minister, Dr. Motono, on Friday, the interview lasting half-an-hour.—*Reuter.*

16th May.

Reuter's telegram in reference to the French protest against the arrest of Captain Bougouin is looked upon as an enigma. Since the abolition of consular jurisdiction, diplomatic interference could not be tolerated by the authorities. The leading journals are deliberately reticent on the subject; the minor papers that have been publishing the story are being prosecuted.—*Our own correspondent.*

REPORTED REINFORCEMENT OF THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.**Osaka, 13th May.**

It is believed in St. Petersburg that the cruisers Almaz, 3,285 tons, 19 knots, and Zemitchug, 3,100 tons, 24 knots, have succeeded in proceeding to Vladivostock.—*Special service.*

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S FORECAST.**Osaka, 13th May.**

Lord Charles Beresford says that the Russian armada is superior to Admiral Togo's fleet in the number of men-of-war, but the Japanese are such excellent gunners that he believes that the final victory will be gained by Japan.—*Special service.*

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S FORECAST.**Osaka, 14th May.**

Captain Mahan, U.S.N., the well-known authority on sea-power, in discussing the present situation, says that, whatever steps are taken by Admiral Togo, the Russian fleet will certainly not be allowed to enter Vladivostock without sustaining more or less damage. The situation of Admiral Togo is almost similar to that of Admiral Nelson, excepting that the former has not a specially strong fleet.—*Special service.*

A RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENT.**Osaka, 10th May.**

The Russian battleship Slava has been ordered to proceed to Cronstadt for a trial.—*Special service.*

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.**Osaka, 10th May.**

The Customs at San Francisco have prohibited the loading of the steamer Dibdin (?) with ammunition and military stores for the Japanese.—*Special service.*

SALVAGE OPERATIONS AT PORT ARTHUR.**Tokio, 16th May.**

The raising operations at Port Arthur are proceeding steadily. Two merchant vessels, of 1,000 and 4,000 tons respectively, have been lately refloated.—*Our own correspondent.*

MORE CAPTURES.**Tokio, 17th May.**

The Japanese captured the British steamer Lincluden south of Corea on the 16th inst., and the French steamer Quangnam near the Pescadores.—*Our own correspondent.*

** The Lincluden is a steamer of 1,764 tons net, which put in at Woosung last week with her coal bunkers on fire. She left this ostensibly for Kobe on the 13th inst. The Quangnam is a Saigon-owned steamer of 711 tons net.—*En.*

THE JUNCTION OF THE SQUADRONS.

Osaka, 17th May.

It is reported from Vienna that the second and third Russian squadrons effected a junction in the Gulf of Tongking on the 14th inst. —*Special service.*

GENERAL NEWS.

DISASTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

London via Bombay, 12th May.

A tornado has partially wrecked the town of Snyder, near Guthrie, in Oklahoma. Five hundred persons were killed and injured. —*Reuter.*

Later.

A Chicago express collided with a freight train partially loaded with dynamite, at midnight, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

There were three terrific explosions by which the trains were shattered. Two hundred persons were killed and injured, and the whole city was shaken. —*Reuter.*

13th May.

Three hundred persons were killed and injured by the tornado at Snyder, and ninety in the railway accident at Harrisburg. —*Reuter.*

ANOTHER MASSACRE OF JEWS IN RUSSIA.

London, 12th May.

Only scanty details have been received of the massacre of Jews at Zhitomir, in the centre of Southern Russia. A private telegram received at St. Petersburg by an indirect route estimates the killed and injured at one hundred and twenty. The local garrison, consisting of three regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery, was reinforced by dragoons, but order was not restored for three days. The worst scenes were enacted in the public squares, and a large number of houses were pillaged. —*Exclusive service.*

THE NEW RUSSIAN NAVY.

London via Bombay, 12th May.

The new battleship Andrei Perosvanni (16,000 tons, 18 knots) and the gunboat Chivinetz (1,316 tons, 13 knots, built for the Persian Gulf) were launched at St. Petersburg yesterday, and the keel was laid of the gunboat Teilyak. —*Reuter.*

THE ITALIAN NAVY TO BE DOUBLED.

London via Bombay, 12th May.

The Italian Minister of Marine has introduced a Bill providing for the doubling of the navy by 1907-1909. —*Reuter.*

THE END OF A COREAN DIPLOMATIST.

London via Bombay, 13th May.

Mr. Yi Han-sung, Korean Chargé d'Affaires in London, has committed suicide by hanging himself in his Legation. —*Reuter.*

CHINA AND THE MACKAY TREATY.

London via Bombay, 13th May.

Earl Percy stated in the House of Commons that Sir Ernest Satow had been requested to obtain from British merchants in China a detailed statement of their complaints as to the attitude of China with regard to the Mackay treaty. —*Reuter.*

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

London, 13th May.

The French fleet is to visit Portsmouth from the 7th to the 13th of August. —*Exclusive service.*

A RUSSIAN ADMIRAL ASSASSINATED.

London via Bombay, 14th May.

An orderly who had been dismissed killed Admiral Nazimoff with a revolver at St. Petersburg yesterday. —*Reuter.*

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS.

Hongkong, 15th May.

The Peak Tramway Company has agreed to sell its undertaking to the proposed new high level tramway company, which has also acquired Mr. Findlay Smith's proposed concession, and will carry out his scheme for a new line to the Peak.

The shareholders in the old company get \$200 per share, payable either in cash or in shares in the new company. —*Our own correspondent.*

RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS IN RUSSIA.

London, 13th May

For the purpose of allaying the agitation among the peasants, the Russian Government has prepared a scheme to enable the peasants to acquire leases of Crown lands to a total extent of 250,000,000 acres, on the most easy terms. —*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 14th May.

The peasants in the Sergatch district of the government of Nijni Novgorod have risen, and have set fire to several estates. —*Reuter.*

London, 15th May.

A small but orderly crowd attempted to make a demonstration at the graves of the so-called January Martyrs in the Preobajensky Cemetery, but they were dispersed by Cossacks.

On the crowd singing the "Marseillaise," the Cossacks charged, using their nagaiakas and inflicting several heavy injuries. —*Exclusive service.*

London, via Bombay, 15th May.

The Russian May Day appears to have passed quietly. —*Reuter.*

Later.

There were slight disorders in the Vasileostrov and Schlussemburg quarters of St. Petersburg in the afternoon and evening. Officers ordering the holiday-makers to disperse were jeered at and hustled towards an artificial lake where they stood kneedeep and threatened the crowd with revolvers. Cossacks arrived and speedily dispersed the crowd. —*Reuter.*

* * Vasileostrov is the large island forming the delta of the Neva. Schlussemburg is a suburb to the South-East. —*Ed.*

London, 16th May.

The demonstration at St. Petersburg was renewed yesterday, several thousand workmen marching through the streets with seditious cries. The Cossacks dispersed them with their whips.

Mayday disturbances at Ufa, in the eastern province of Russia in Europe, and Ekaterinodar, in the Caucasus, were similarly dispersed. —*Exclusive service.*

London, via Bombay, 17th May.

A bomb thrown at Riga severely wounded a police inspector, and killed a policeman. A second policeman who was with them and was pursuing the assailants was shot dead.

A regular bomb factory has been discovered at Odessa. —*Reuter.*

Later.

General Sokolovsky, Governor of Ufa, has been shot in the public garden of Ufa, and his life is despaired of. His assailants escaped. —*Reuter.*

PRINCE ARISUGAWA'S TOUR.

London via Bombay, 15th May.

H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa of Japan has arrived in Paris. —*Reuter.*

INVOLUNTARY

SUBMARINES.

London via Bombay, 16th May.

Out of seven motor-boats which started in the Algiers-Toulon race, six were lost.

All the crews were saved. —*Reuter.*

THE TIBET QUESTION.

London via Bombay, 16th May.

The negotiations with reference to the adhesion of China to the Tibet Convention are still proceeding, being conducted by the Indian, on behalf of the Imperial Government. —*Reuter.*

REMOVAL OF JEWISH DISABILITIES IN RUSSIA.

London, 17th May.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that the Committee of Ministers has decided to permit all Jewish

artisans to reside anywhere in Russia, on condition that the Jewish question as a whole is deferred till the convocation of the National Assembly.—*Exclusive service.*

REMOVAL OF POLISH DISABILITIES.

London via Bombay, 17th May.

An Imperial Edict removes the restrictions on Poles and Lithuanians concerning the acquisition of property in the nine western provinces, restores the elections to the Polish nobility, and permits the teaching of the Polish language in the schools.—*Reuter.*

THE GERMAN MISSION TO MOROCCO.

London, 17th May.

Count Tattenbach arrived at Fez on the 11th instant.—*Exclusive service.*

A BIRTHDAY PRESENT FOR ALFONSO XIII.

London via Bombay, 17th May.

The King of Spain has been appointed a General in the British army on the occasion of his birthday.—*Reuter.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

Peking, 14th May.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, to Shêng Yun, Viceroy-designate of the Shên-Kan provinces, and to General Kuo Tien-pang.—*Special telegram.*

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegrams received by him:—

Tokio, 11th May.

Enemy, consisting of about two regiments infantry, five companies cavalry, and a company artillery, made attack 9/5 morning on neighbourhood of Yingugehchêng, from the direction of Naushanchêngtee (13 miles east of Yingugehchêng,) and under the protection of powerful guns, came up within a hundred metres in front of our army. But our corps in occupation of Yingugehchêng made counterattack; repulsed with great loss, the enemy retreated towards Naushanchêngtee, leaving behind them on field 60 corpses and 160 wounded. Besides, there were great number of dead and wounded carried to the rear on the stretchers borne by the enemy soldiers in Chinese clothes. Total loss of the enemy would not be below 400. Our casualties only one private killed and fifty wounded.

Later.

The reply dated 7th of May given by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, regarding the movements of the Russian fleet at Hon Kohe Bay is as follows:—"Since the affair of Camranh Bay the French Government have taken

formal steps and instructed the civil and military authorities to increase watch and guards along the coast and that in case belligerent vessels attempt to enter within the French territorial waters, they should at once be ordered to depart therefrom.

The French Government, upon receipt of the report of the Third Russian Fleet drawing nearer, gave out a formal instruction again to the naval authorities to the effect that they should exert themselves to the utmost in keeping watch over the Fleet and that all the necessary measures should be taken never to allow the belligerent vessels to enter within the French territorial waters. The Russian Government have also been informed to the same effect.

After the above reply had been made, the French Government reported to our Legation (at Paris) that according to the official report from the Naval Authorities in Indo-China, on the morning of the 9th of May, not a Russian vessel could be found within the Bay of Hon Kohe and its neighbourhood.

KOMURA.

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."
(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)
(Special Cable Service of "Der
Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 11th May.

In the Italian Senate the Premier Tittoni declared that Italy has no political aspirations for Tripoli: his country has there only economic interests, which are guaranteed by the international status.

The "Matin" recommends Japan to attack the Russian fleet in Indo-Chinese waters in order to prevent her taking advantage of her stay.

Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, has been appointed Russian Minister at Madrid; Baron Rosen, the former Minister at Tokio will be his successor.

The Sultan of Turkey sent a special embassy to Fez.

The recall of General Kuropatkin is believed to be definitive.

13th May.

In a speech made by the Kaiser before the officers of the Strasburg garrison His Majesty pointed out the bravery of the Japanese Army; the Russian officers have been found wanting, but the Russian soldier is brave. The tactics of the Boers have again turned out well in this war. General Kuropatkin in the battle of Mukden made the mistake to command the troops from the front, whilst Marshal Oyama was behind the front, from where he could lead the battle in the surest manner. All other versions of this speech and of that made previously by the Kaiser at Wilhemshaven are untrue.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa have been received at Rome with great enthusiasm.

The Premier Tittoni declared in the Italian Chamber, that there exists now between Austria and Italy a complete harmony about Balkan politics.

The "Amsterdamer Handelschaft" has protested against the accusations of the "Temps" that the Japanese Fleet remained for a time in Dutch territorial waters, where it was provisioned.

The French Fleet will visit Portsmouth on the 16th of August.

Yi-Han-sung, Korean Chargé d'Affaires in London, has committed suicide, by hanging, in consequence of a mental disorder.

15th May.

In the face of the exaggerated reports about the speech made by the Kaiser at Strasburg the "Reichsanzeiger" points out that a part of them has a certain tendency and the other part is untrue.

The German mission of Count Tattenbach arrived on the 11th May at Fez, where it was received with great enthusiasm.

Count Bülow has left for Metz, where the Kaiser is staying at present.

France will send a special mission to the festivities of the wedding of the Crown Prince.

16th May.

The "Birshewija" hopes from the appointment of Baron Rosen as Russian Ambassador at Washington a strengthening of the relations between Russia and the United States.

The fourth Russian squadron lies in Reval ready to leave for the Far East.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" reports that the Russian Admiral Rodinow has gone to Paris in order to study the productive power of the French dockyards. A French syndicate offered to Russia a loan of one milliard francs (£40,000,000) with the understanding that Russian should order for one quarter milliard francs ships in France.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Tokio, 13th May.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Formosa and the coast waters.

Shanghai, 16th May.

Yesterday afternoon a fearful calamity took place near Chinhaï. It appears that a Chinhaï launch running to Chusan had over three hundred passengers on board, while she was only allowed to carry eighty. By some means she capsized and nearly all the passengers were drowned, only about thirty being saved.

The following telegrams are from the "Japan Daily Mail":—

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

According to a Russian telegraphic agency, the Imperial party at Moscow published on the 5th inst., a manifesto, of which the following is the gist:—

The object of our party is to secure the continuance of tranquillity. If the Emperor deems it necessary to adopt a stronger course than at present our party will always lend assistance to the Government. The reforms should be carried out after domestic disorders have ceased and after victory has been gained over Japan. As for the nature of reform, its object should be to strengthen the unlimited power of the despotic government: to make the country great and at the same time to freely develop the moral enlightenment of the people and to add continually to the peace and prosperity of the farmers and artisans, thereby promoting the independence of local finances and making the Empire greater and more powerful.

The "Standard's" St. Petersburg correspondent says that General Kuropatkin will soon retire to his native place in the interior of Russia, and that, according to a statement made by the War Office, General Sarbaeff, now commanding the Fourth Siberian Army, will succeed him.

The Central News Agency correspondent in St. Petersburg wires that Admiral Chirofsky will have command of the Fourth Squadron.

The new Russian battleship Paul I is to be soon launched. She will be commanded by Captain Yakufureff, one of the survivors of the Petropavlovsk. The Paul I will have a displacement of 16,630 tons, a speed of 18 knots, and a principal armament of four 12-inch and four 8-inch guns.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

London, 8th May.

Seven motor-boats, accompanied by two French cruisers, are taking part in a race from Algiers to Toulon via the Balearic islands.

The Congress of Zemstvos is holding secret sittings at Moscow, the place of meeting being changed daily. It is indulging in frank criticism of the Autocracy and its proceedings, but nevertheless the attitude of the authorities towards the Congress is complaisant.

The Brazilian Minister at Madrid has procured the arrest of an official of the King of Spain's Palace on a charge of conspiring to establish the independence of the State of Cunani, in the north of Brazil. It is alleged that an army of two thousand men for the Cunani Republic has been recruited in Europe. The accused official, Signor Herrera, asserts that Cunani has been independent of Brazil since 1872, and that there has been nothing illegal in his proceedings.—"Mainichi."

The Tokio Foreign Department has received the following telegram:—It is reported from Moscow that the conference of representatives of the Zemstvos (provincial local government bodies) resolved by substantial majorities on May 8th that elections to the proposed State Council should be direct, and that the Council should consist of two Houses. A proposal that Imperial questions should be dealt with only in the State Council was rejected, as were also suggestions that the representatives should be elected from several classes of the people and that the elections should be by secret ballot. These decisions are due to a fear that the uneducated peasantry might be improperly exploited by local authorities. A few members of the conference urged that it was a great mistake to suppose that if the people remained quiescent the Government would grant great reforms. They advised that much care should be taken by the members of the conference not to allow themselves to be deceived by the authorities. The conference was of opinion that the present autocratic regime would probably last for another two or three years unless a serious development of the Socialist agitation took place.

The following telegrams are from the "Hongkong Daily Press":—

London, 8th May.

The return of General Kuro, atkin is expected.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, G.C.B., C.M.G., director of the P. & O. Company, and Chairman of the Tariff Commission of Mr. Chamberlain, is dead, aged seventy four.

The epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis is still spreading to an alarming extent in Germany.

9th May.

The French Government earnestly denies that there has been anything of the nature of official encouragement of help to the Russian Armada on the Indo-China coast.

Baron Hayashi, on the other hand, is reported to have declared that the justice of the charges has been confirmed; and that the situation vis-à-vis France and Japan is still very serious.

The German Emperor, speaking at Wilhelmshaven, said that the Japanese were acting as "God's scourge." He also referred to their heroic behaviour in eulogistic terms.

Russian dispatches published to-day report that General Linievich has had to face a very energetic advance by General Oyama. The Russians fell back. Important developments were expected.

The following telegram is from the "South China Morning Post":—

London, 6th May.

In the cricket match concluded to-day the Australians scored 270 in their first innings and 525 in their second innings.

The Gentlemen scored 156 in their first innings and 129 runs for three wickets in their second innings, the match ending in a draw.

Noble compiled 163 runs.

Surrey beat Essex.

Yorkshire beat Somerset.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1905.

Fahr. Thermometer.

	Min.	Max.
May 12	54.5	74.0
" 13	61.4	78.1
" 14	62.0	70.3
" 15	57.5	75.0
" 16	61.2	82.5
" 17	68.5	70.6
" 18	59.0	69.8

Rain on three days.

1904.

Fahr. Thermometer.

	Min.	Max.
May 12	59.0	74.2
" 13	61.1	74.1
" 14	58.3	79.8
" 15	59.0	74.6
" 16	64.0	85.3
" 17	62.8	76.6
" 18	62.0	76.6

DURING the temporary absence of Mr. F. Hagberg, Mr. Emil Huitfeldt will be in charge of the Swedish and Norwegian Consulate-General.

LAST Saturday R. W. Bro. W. H. Anderson, District Grand Master of Northern China E.C., left for a short visit to England. During his absence Wor. Bro. B. S. Ivy, D. D. G. M., will fill his place.

We are requested to say that during the absence of the Rev. Dr. Farnham, the Rev. J. B. Ost, of the Church Missionary Society, will take charge of the correspondence of the Chinese Tract Society. Mr. Ost's address is 89, Range Road.

We understand that the Customs are taking every possible precaution before granting permits to export coal from Shanghai at the present time.

A FINE Chinese flag flying at the fore of the C. M. S. Kwangtah when she arrived on Sunday from Hongkong, denoted the presence on board of Tartar General Shau Yuen and suite.

SEVERAL well-known residents left Shanghai on Saturday by the R.M.S. Empress of Japan, either going home for good or on furlough. Among those booked for London were Mr., Mrs., and the Misses MacEwen, Mr. and Miss Simpson, Messrs. W. H. Anderson, W. F. Inglis, A. G. H. Carruthers (of Ningpo), and R. MacGregor.

OLD residents in Shanghai will have a very pleasant recollection of that fine old sailor Admiral Nazimoff, who has just been assassinated at St. Petersburg. He commanded the Russian frigate Svetlana when Grand Duke Alexis, who was one of her officers, visited Shanghai some thirty odd years ago, and was subsequently Admiral in command of the Russian Pacific squadron.

AN unusually interesting wedding ceremony took place on Thursday at the newly-erected residence in Woosung Road of Mr. J. D. Chang, the manager of the Shanghai Dispensary. The eldest son of Mr. J. D. Chang was married by Pastor Zee of Ningpo. There was a brilliant assembly of several of the most important Chinese officials and merchants, and also several foreigners accompanied by ladies, who had known the family for several years. The Shanghai Taotai was represented by his eldest son, and had sent presents to decorate the Central Hall. The ceremony was imposingly carried on in Chinese, according to the Protestant rites, and the choral service and singing was led by Mr. Chang's daughters and niece, at the harmonium and piano. Then followed some portions of the Chinese ceremony. Finally the guests were escorted all over the house, which was beautifully decorated and tastefully furnished. The wedding presents, which were numerous and costly, were displayed in the upper room. Light refreshments were served, and the health of the bride and bridegroom was honoured.

REMOURS have been current in the Settlement that German troops have been landed at Haichou in Kiangsu, about 110 miles south of Tsingtao, that the natives were dispersed, and the German flag hoisted on shore and saluted. Probably all that has really happened is that a German gunboat has gone to Haichou and done some rough surveying of the harbour. It appears that the recent visit of the German merchant steamer Chefoo to Haichou first awoke the anxiety of the Chinese. The Chinese provincial authorities are endeavouring to learn what has really happened, all reports so far being very vague; but the latest statement is that two steamers visited the port, one subsequently going north and one south; but whether they were merchant steamers or men-of-war is not yet ascertained.

It is reported that the Customs are refusing clearances to steamers with Cardiff coal in bags, and are exacting bonds for the delivery of these cargoes at the neutral ports for which the steamers are cleared.

ATTENTION is called to the Notices to Mariners No. 133, special, Shanghai District, relating to a derelict junk; No. 234, special, Ningpo District, with reference to a stone-laden junk sunk in the Yung River above Chihhai; and No. 1 of 1905, local, also calling attention to the stone-laden junk sunk in the Yung River above Chihhai.

News has been received of the opening of the Hankow tea market by the purchase of a Keemun at Tls. 50=1s. 3½d a pound. No Ningchows had yet arrived.

A VERY smart piece of work just done by the detective branch of the Municipal Police deserves notice. A thief a few days ago took advantage of the door of a house in Mohawk Road being left open to step in and steal some silverware off the dining-room table. Notice was immediately given to the police, and before noon the next day the stolen articles were recovered, together with three hats whose absence from the hall had not been noticed.

At about 8 a.m. on Wednesday during the violent thunderstorm which passed over the Settlements the lightning was seen, by several people at the Hotel des Colonies, to strike an electric wire post just outside the Hotel. The lightning appeared to strike one of the porcelain insulators; there was a burst of flame, followed by a shock, which could be felt in the Hotel, and a

tremendous crash. Immediately after the crash it was noticed that part of the roofing of a Chinese store, adjoining the Hotel, had given way.

THE Captain of the Italian cruiser Marco Polo, which arrived at Woosung on the 9th inst. from Chefoo, sank two derelict mines on his way down, one in Lat. 38.47.3 N. and Long. 120.16 E.; the other in Lat. 38.07 N. and Long. 120.46 E.

WE notice that the Japan papers point out the inadvisability of clearing steamers here for Guam, as that island is now American territory, and America will not countenance breaches of neutrality; but in the old sailing-ship days here it was always understood that when a vessel was cleared for Guam she was going to some destination which her agents wished to keep secret.

A LARGE congregation was present at Holy Trinity Cathedral last Friday night when Mr. A. G. Ward, the organist to the Cathedral, gave his first recital. Mr. Ward was assisted by Mr. V. Meyer. The programme was a very judicious one, grave and gay alternating. The Aria "It is enough," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," for example, in which the mournful complaint of the old patriarch, and the despair of Israel's king, were so touchingly rendered, was followed by the joyful burst of melody of West's Festival Commemoration, which enabled the organist to show his own power as well as that of the beautiful instrument. Again, the soft, mellow tones of the Largo from the "New World Symphony" by Dvorak, presented a great contrast to the grand roll of the organ (with violin obligato) in Raff's Cavatina and the Allegretto by Wolstenholme. The Toccata and Fugue in D. Minor, by J. S. Bach was rendered in such a manner as to enhance the pleasure of those who were present to hear this beautiful piece of music. Henschel's song "The Morning Hymn" (with violin obligato) was sung with appropriate feeling by Mr. V. Meyer, and made one regret that it was so short, consisting as it does of only two verses. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ward will soon be able to afford the lovers of sacred music in Shanghai another musical treat of a similar high order to the one given on Friday night.

THE Secretary of the Shanghai Yacht Club announces that in consequence of a number of the yachts not being ready, the opening cruise is postponed from the 21st to the 28th inst.

SUNDAY being the Patronal Festival of St. Joseph, special services were held at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph, French Concession. Low masses were said at six, seven, and eight o'clock a.m. and at 10 o'clock a solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Maquet, S. J., Vicar-Apostolic of South-eastern Chihli. There was a large attendance at this service, the parochial choir being augmented for the occasion. A special feature of the celebration was the singing of Dom Perosi's mass.

THE first parade of motor-cars, in connection with the newly-formed Motor Club, is expected to be held on the 27th inst. The cars will probably assemble on the Recreation Ground and go up towards Bubbling Well, returning along Avenue Paul Brunat. There will be prizes for the best decorated cars, the judging taking place before the start from the Recreation Ground. The public will be relieved to hear that there is to be no racing.

SHANGHAI is to have its Conservatoire of Music, and indeed a very great deal of public interest has been shown in the

proposal, already mentioned in our columns, as put forward by Baroness W. von Meyerinck. A branch of the San Francisco Academy will be formally opened here on the 15th of October, the Baroness returning specially to Shanghai for the purpose, and bringing with her one of her most experienced assistants. The extent of the local interest is shown by the fact that an advisory board, which has been formed here, consists of Mr. F. Anderson, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. Fink, who will act as Hon. Secretary, and Mrs. R. Lemke. The studio will be in the rooms above the Robinson's Piano Company's premises. It is intended to arrange eight months' courses, consisting of two half-hour lessons per week; shorter courses will also be adopted for those who so desire. In the meantime, at the request of many who desire to see something of the Baroness's methods, a concert has been arranged to take place at the Lyceum Theatre next Monday night. Arrangements for the forthcoming courses can be made with the Baroness before she leaves Shanghai on the 3rd proximo.

THE S. M. Police half-yearly Rifle Meeting commenced on Monday. The weather was all that could be desired and the shooting was above the average. The two prizes shot for were the Luenwo cup (200 yds.) and the Canteen Prize (400 yds.). Det. Sergt. Aiers won the former, with P. C. Barnett second, and P. S. Johnson third. The order of the competitors was: P. S. Robinson, P. C. Mills, Insp. Bourke and Insp. Mackintosh. The Canteen Prize, presented by the honorary members of the Canteen, was won by P. C. S. Thornton, while P. C. Morrow and Young were second and third respectively. The other competitors in their order were Insp. Mackintosh, P. C. Mills, Det. Bookless and Det. Sergt. Eek.

THE final scores of the Police Rifle meeting have not yet been made up as several competitors were unavoidably prevented from going to the range on Wednesday. Unless some of the absentees make record scores yesterday the Aggregate Prize will go to Inspector Mackintosh.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Ltd., was held at the Company's offices, 14, Hankow Road, on Tuesday, to confirm the resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 25th ultimo. The necessary quorum was present; the resolutions were proposed by Dr. N. Macleod, seconded by Mr. O. Middleton, and on being put to the meeting were passed without comment.

WEEKS & Co., LD., submit to their shareholders a very satisfactory report for the year ended the 28th of February last. The directors propose to pay a final dividend of 6 per cent, making 9 per cent for the year; to write off the entire amount of goodwill, \$20,000; to write \$2,200 off property account; and carry forward the balance, \$3,490.

WE have received from Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., the local agents, the report for 1904 of the London Assurance incorporated in London A. D. 1720, and the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co., established in 1844. The report of the former corporation shows a credit balance in Profit and Loss of £195,870, on a paid-up capital of £448,275, and the directors transfer £50,000 to general reserve and £10,000 to investments reserve, and propose to pay a dividend of 20 per cent. The total assets of the corporation on the 31st of December last were £4,491,483.

The Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co., whose paid-up capital is £150,000, made a net profit of £96,425, 10 per cent of which is carried to reserve fund. The sum of £62,500 is paid in dividends, and the balance appropriated to savings' fund and *tantièmes*. The total assets of the company on the 31st of December last, excluding shareholders' promissory notes, were £1,011,403.

THE following telegraphic information dated the 16th inst. has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijne-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Ld.:

Gallons.	
Daily aggregate output of	
Crude Petroleum	76,000
Crude Petroleum in Tanks at	
date	140,000
Cases.	
Kerosene made since the date	
of the preceding half-	
monthly telegram	78,000
Kerosene shipped since the	
date of the preceding half-	
monthly telegram	35,000
Kerosene in Stock at Refinery	
at date preceding half-	
monthly telegram	100,000

THE General Agent of the Langkat Company announces a second interim dividend of Tls. 5, in respect of the current year's working, payable on the 15th prox.

At the Russian Consulate-General on Saturday morning the inmates of 37, North Soochow Road, and 851, Yuhang Road, were brought up by Inspector Bourke on the charge of soliciting, and the mistress of No. 62, North Soochow Road, was also brought forward for the second time. All the houses were ordered to be closed, and the latter woman was fined \$10. During the hearing the Consul declined to receive police evidence, stating that it could not be received in such cases in a Russian Court. This decision raises grave questions as to the preservation of order and decency in the Settlement. On the same day the Spanish Consul-General heard the case against the mistress of 51, North Soochow Road, and ordered the house to be closed within a week and imposed a fine.

At the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning, before Mr. Tu Tso-lin (Magistrate) and Mr. B. Twyman (British Assessor), Ku Sze-foh, proprietor, and Tang Ying-sia, manager, of the general store, 414, Fohkien Road, and Chu Ay-nyi, cook at the adjoining drug shop, were again before the Court in connection with the charge of being concerned together in wilfully and maliciously setting fire to the shop No. 415, Fohkien Road, with intent to defraud the New Zealand and Queen Fire Insurance Companies, thereby causing the death of one Sun Cha-sze, and causing the loss of property, 2.45 a.m. on the 3rd April. Mr. Wilson (Messrs. Stokes and Platt) applied for permission to introduce new evidence, and permission was granted. He called Sung Zung-foh, who said he was in the employ of Messrs. Carlowitz and Co. and knew the premises that were burnt quite well. He understood that the premises had been previously insured for Tls. 2,000 and remembered the policy being altered from Tls. 2,000 to Tls. 3,000. After the fire he called upon the man who had recommended the risk, and obtained the new policy from Hau San-kee. The premium on the policy was paid about a week before the fire occurred. Witness accompanied a foreigner to view the store on the 1st of April, and then the extra Tls. 1,000 insurance was taken out. It was Ku

who came to the office, and the broker said it was Ku who, arranged for the increased insurance to be taken out.—The case was then adjourned until 9.30 a.m. on Friday, as several police prosecutions were awaiting hearing.

All the sea-going gunboats and sloops that were recently on the China station having been sent home or laid up at Hongkong, the Admiralty are sending here two sloops from the Australian station, the Cadmus and Clio, commissioned at Sheerness in April and January, respectively, 1904. They are sister sloops of the Espiegle class, launched at Sheerness two years ago, of a displacement of 1,070 tons, twin-screw, speed 13½ knots, armed with six 4-inch, and 4 3lb. quick-firers, and three .303 Maxims. The Cadmus is commanded by Commander H. du C. Luard, and the Clio by Commander H. D. Wilkin, D. S. O.

THE U. S. gunboat Quiros left Shanghai on Monday.

THE German gunboat Luchs was at Hankow on the 12th instant, and the German gunboat Vaterland was at Nanking on the 14th idem.

THE German gunboat Iltis left Shanghai on Wednesday.

THE N. D. L.-S. Trave with a number of Russian refugees, left for Odessa last Friday.

THE H.-A. L. S. Helene Menzell was to leave Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

THE P. and O. intermediate str. Palermo, from London, left Hongkong for Shanghai at 2 p.m. on Tuesday.

THE str. Sithonia passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 12th instant.

THE str. Machaon, Suevia, and Tonkin passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 12th instant.

THE P. and O. intermediate str. Malacca arrived in London on the 11th instant.

THE str. Achilles arrived home on the 12th instant.

THE German cable str. Stephan arrived here last Friday from Menado (Celebes) and took up moorings at the Norddeutscher Lloyd buoy. She is one of the largest cable steamers that has visited the East, her dimensions being gross tonnage, 4,600; net tonnage, 2,467; length, 391.8 feet; breadth, 48.3 feet; moulded depth, 29.8 feet. She was built at Stettin in 1902 and is the property of the Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke Actien Gesellschaft. She has one deck and a spar deck, and is fitted with triple expansion, surface-condensing engines, with cylinders 20, 31, and 51 inches in diameter by 39-inch stroke.

THE C. M. S. Feiching, which arrived here from Taku Bar on Sunday, reports: Off the Great Bamboo, on the 11th instant, signalled a Chinese cruiser, heading for Chefoo, with several mines in tow.

THE C. M. S. Kwangtah, which arrived here on Sunday from Hongkong, reports: Fresh N. E. winds from Hongkong to Tuungung. Thence, light variable winds to Haichu, when a dense fog set in. Anchored off Sheep Island for twelve hours, after which the fog cleared. Passed the American cruiser Cincinnati, with a gunboat in tow, bound south off the White Dogs, in Lat. 25° 52' N., Long. 120° 16' E.

THE C. N. str. Kweiyang, which arrived here on Monday from Chefoo via Weihaiwei, reports that she passed a

THE C. N. S. Paoting, which arrived here on Saturday from Newchwang and Chefoo, reports: Two mines were seen on the passage up to Newchwang. The weather was fine throughout.

THE str. Cecile (late C.N.S. Wuchang) left Shanghai last Friday for Hongkong, flying the German flag.

THE str. Lincluden, from East Labuan, arrived outside the Outer Bar last Friday morning with a fire in her bunkers. The fire was not serious, and the vessel subsequently left for Kobe, her port of destination.

THE C. M. S. Hsinchi, which arrived here on Monday from Tangku and Chefoo, reports: At 6.45 a.m. on the 14th instant, approximately in Lat. 34° 33' N., Long. 122° 41' E., sighted a floating mine. Capt. Whitelaw had the engines stopped and four rifles were sighted at about 100 yards. After firing for an hour (the mine was struck about once in every ten shots) and being unable to explode it, it was decided to send Mr. P. A. Miller, chief officer, in charge of a boat to examine it. The mine was found to be pear-shaped, with no spikes. On the top were three eye-bolts, and a three-inch wire strap was secured to the top by three shackles, and a seven-inch Manila hawser was made fast for a tow-rop. Once the rope carried away, but was secured again by the chief officer. At 9.15 p.m. the rope parted and as it was dark and foggy Capt. Whitelaw resumed passage to Shanghai. The mine was left approximately in Lat. 33° 01' N., Long. 122° 39' E.

THE str. Whampoia left Shanghai for Odessa on Tuesday, having on board a number of demented Russian victims of the war. She will call first at Chefoo to take on board other Russian invalids from that port.

THE I.-C. S. Taisang, which arrived here on Wednesday from river ports, reports that on her arrival at North Free at 11.40 a.m. on Wednesday, Beacon Light was out, and remained so till 3 a.m., when it was lighted. H. M. ships Teal and Snipe were at Kiukiang.

WE have received No. 20 of Vol. IV of "Mesny's Chinese Miscellany," and cannot but again admire the success with which the gallant and indefatigable editor collects interesting matter of all kinds to fill his columns week after week. We are sorry to see the note on page 405, but hope that the clouds General Mesny mentions will soon part and sunshine return.

A SKETCH of the statue to be set up in Hongkong, of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, appears in the "Illustrated London News." His Royal Highness is represented in naval uniform, and the statue is a handsome piece of work.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt from the Hydrographic Office of the U. S. Navy at Washington of the "Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean" for May. These admirable charts are as artistically executed as they are filled with information, and they should be particularly interesting just now to Admiral Rozhdiestvensky.

THE "Bi-monthly Star," of which we have just received the number for May and June, is a very creditable production, of which W. Irving Lacy and Edward Evans, Jr., are the Editors and Proprietors. The editorial comment, gives a brief description of four well-known summer resorts in China—Kuling, Mokanshan, Kuliang, and Peitaiho. The interesting story of "How I Caught a Burglar" is brought to a conclusion, and there are some useful Club and Society notes. We learn from the supplement issued with this number that there are now 100 chil-

dren (56 girls and 44 boys) in Miss Jewell's school. A hint to the proof-reader to be a little more careful would ensure greater accuracy in the future.

WE have to thank Prof. C. S. Leavenworth, Hon. Secretary of the Yale Alumni Association of China, for a copy of the "Directory of Yale Men in China 1905." There are, we learn from the preface, nearly forty Yale University men in China, including Hongkong, and nearly fifty members of the Yale Alumni Association, and hence the motive of the compilation of this directory. This Yale body in China is the result of the Chinese Educational Mission which sent a number of students to America to study in the seventies; and of the presence in China of a number of missionaries, business men, and others who have studied at Yale. "In this connection," the preface says, "attention may be directed to the Yale Foreign Mission College in Hunan with its increasing staff of foreign instructors and bright outlook for the future. And it is proper to note here the kind and generous action of the British Government in making a grant of \$25,000 (gold) to the new Yale of China. . . . This is one more link in the chain of cordial friendship which binds together the two Anglo-Saxon nationalities in their work in the Far East, and is a token of the growing conviction of the unity of aim of the two great English-speaking peoples." It is added that there are at the present time six Chinese students at Yale. The Directory includes an account of the Yale Alumni Association, of which Mr. Wang Kai-kah is the president this year; a sketch of the Yale Mission; an obituary notice of Mr. John Lawrence Thurston, the first missionary sent out, in 1902, by the Yale Mission; a list of the members of the Chinese Educational Mission in the seventies who studied at Yale, and of those students now at Yale; a biographical sketch of every Yale man in China; a list of the members of the Yale Alumni Association of China, non-resident in China, headed by the veteran Dr. Yung Wing, of the class of '54, who lives now in Hartford, Conn.; and a complete index; all comprised in a very neat pamphlet of 37 pages, whose preparation must have been a labour of love to Mr. Leavenworth.

WE have received from the office of the "Hongkong Daily Press," the publishers, a neat little pamphlet giving the rates of exchange at Hongkong for demand drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English mails from 1874 to 1904. The highest average for the year was in 1874 when the Mexican dollar was worth 4s. 2d., and the lowest was in 1903 when it dropped to 1s. 8½d., recovering last year to 1s. 10d. The lowest quotation in any week was on the 13th of January 1903, when the rate was 1s. 6½d., there being a recovery to the extent of ½d. on the following 27th of February.

WE have received Indian papers to the 22nd ult.—The Viceroy has addressed an open letter to Sir Charles Rivaz suggesting the starting of a subscription list for the benefit of the sufferers of the earthquake, and initiating the movement himself with a donation of Rs. 10,000.—The Viceroy has explicitly stated that there is no need for the starting of a special fund in England.—Reuter's statement that the Tibet Convention has been modified is denied. No modification has been made nor is contemplated in the Convention.—The total amount collected in India for the Japanese Widows and Orphans amounts to Rs. 98,695.—Reports of the earthquake disaster continue to pour in, showing, in many cases, that the mortality was greater than was feared.

Miscellaneous Articles.

CHINA AND THE
MACKAY TREATY.

15th May.

THE statement made in the House of Commons by Earl Percy, recorded in Reuter's telegram this morning, shows that the telegram sent to Lord Lansdowne and others by British merchants here has had the salutary effect of waking up the Foreign Office. Meanwhile, Mr. E. S. Little has received the following letter:—

"H. B. M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, May 12, 1905.

"SIR,—With reference to your letter of to-day's date, I am instructed by H. M. Minister to inform the signatories of the telegram sent to Lord Lansdowne relative to the non-fulfilment by China of the stipulations of the Commercial Treaty of 1902, that his Lordship desires that a detailed statement in amplification of the telegram should be sent to him through H. M. Minister. I am accordingly forwarding the letter which you have addressed to Lord Lansdowne to H. M. Minister at Peking.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"PELHAM WARREN,
Consul-General.

"E. S. Little, Esq.,
Shanghai."

The letter, as a matter of fact, has not been sent, Sir Pelham Warren having thought it advisable that the name of all the signatories of the telegram should be sent to Lord Lansdowne. An ampler letter is now being drafted, containing the more detailed information for which Lord Lansdowne has asked. We may point out that it would be an assistance if particulars of any specific cases of neglect of the Mackay treaty were communicated to Mr. E. S. Little, it being evidently desirable that the case of the British merchants should be strengthened as much as possible. Lord Lansdowne appears to be anxious to do whatever is possible for British commerce in China, and the reports of H. E. the Minister at Peking and the British Consuls in many ports must already contain notices of the indifference or worse that Chinese officials have been showing to the stipulations of the Treaty of Shanghai. In fact, that treaty, instead of improving the conditions under which British commerce is carried on, has really made things worse than they were under the Treaty of Tientsin, and it is much to be hoped that the agitation of which Mr. E. S. Little is the spokesman will result in the Chinese officials being made to understand that a treaty signed and

ratified is a serious document, not a mere piece of paper to be ignored or thrown aside by them at their pleasure.

THE EDUCATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF
CHINA.

16th May.

THE Triennial Meeting of this important Association will open on Wednesday next, the 17th inst, and continue its sittings through that and the two following days, the hospitable doors of the Union Church buildings being thrown open for the purpose.

More than 300 members have been enrolled on the present list of the society, and when it is remembered what sort of men and women these are, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to gather another band of like size with equal claims to the attitude of China and all who wish her well. For it must not be forgotten that of all the many needs of China at the present juncture, education is by far the most important, and here are 30 persons, all more or less trained and fitted for their vocation, busily engaged in clearing the mental vision of the rising generation of this great land, a work for which China cannot be too grateful. Augustine came over to England almost alone. Teachers have come to China by the hundred. Nothing but good should follow their labours, provided that these are carried out with singleness of heart and the one sole object of the best instructors of all times—the inculcation of truth for truth's sake.

There are three main ways in which the teacher does good. They may be summed up in three words:—by his life, his words, and his writings. Japan has so fully absorbed the Western instruction that was offered to her that she now feels quite competent to dispense with leading-strings and walk alone. How fully she is competent to do so let the events of the past year testify. Yet there remains amongst many of the best of Japan's great men a very warm regard for their Western instructors. Character tells everywhere, but only with such as are sufficiently close to it to be intimate with its nobility. It is much the same with the living voice, though this may come home to many to whom the secret of character may be unknown. It is to the written words, to books, that the greatest effect of the teacher's work is due. For one who is influenced by a living example, ten may be affected by a discourse, and ten thousand by a book. It is therefore to the making of books that the Educational

Association has wisely directed much of its energy. When it is remembered that before the advent of foreigners, China was without the simplest and commonest text-books for her youth, without an arithmetic, a geography, and many another necessity of the West, a glance at the list now ready and in common use is no bad criterion of the usefulness of the Society now about to hold its fifth Triennial Meeting. Most of the commonest demands are already satisfied, but much remains to be done. For if China is to emulate her eastern neighbour, she must begin at the bottom, and though there is needed much attention to army, navy, civil service, and other national requirements, reform in these, without a corresponding attention to the foundation of them all, national education, will be so much waste labour. It is no less true of the present war than it was of the great European war of thirty-five years ago that it is the schoolmaster who is winning it. China therefore needs a national system based on a uniform standard fitted to her requirements. She will find ready to her hand manuals on almost all conceivable subjects, and if others are still wanting they can soon be supplied. Most of the teachers belonging to the Association have no connection with Government institutions. Their work, therefore, is pure gain to the Chinese nation. Incidentally it may be mentioned that besides giving their services they spend a great deal of money, the aggregate of which, as has recently been shown by the statistician of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service, is no small addition to the income side of China's balance sheet.

We gather from the Society's notice that a great feature of this year's meeting will be the Chinese educational exhibit returned from the St. Louis Exhibition. This will be attractive not merely to the teacher but to the public generally. It will show the kind of work that has been done hitherto, and cannot fail to prove a stimulus to all engaged in the work of training Young China. Young China is peculiarly amenable to kindly treatment, and being blessed with as good a brain as most people, and moreover, having a hereditary respect for learning of all sorts, together with a memory second to none, is quite able to hold his own with those of his age when given equal chances. Students that have gone to England and America have sometimes surprised both fellow-students and tutors alike.

It is perhaps an oversight on the part of the officers concerned not to have made more public use of the meeting than has been, or apparently is intended to be done. When an Educational Association in England or the States honours a city by holding its assemblies there, a great deal

is made of the fact. There are public receptions at which the Mayor presides, and to which all the notables come. The town is visited by hundreds besides those immediately interested, and outside the formal functions, sociality and good-fellowship hold sway. Shanghai is now big enough, rich enough, and educated enough to do likewise, and it is to be hoped that when the next Triennial Meeting of the Society comes round, there will be something more made of it. Technically, of course, everything possible is done already, as the Triennial volumes of reports amply testify, but dry discussion might well be enlivened by something less exigent and more restful.

DERELICT MINES.

17th May.

It will be remembered that the British Consul-General here published a fortnight ago a notification in the following terms:—

"From a report issued by the Commanding Officer of H. M. S. Hogue it appears that the reports of the many floating mines between Shanghai and Chefoo have been greatly exaggerated.

"Although mines do exist, it is probable that what are taken for mines are in many cases only floating casks, logs of wood, etc.; and whilst every precaution should still be adopted, it is hoped that confidence will be somewhat restored by reason of this information, which has been issued after a careful and constant survey of these waters."

A more unfortunate notification than this we have not seen for a long time, and we can only imagine that it was really intended for quotation in the House of Commons by Earl Percy, or to reassure the British squadron that is coming up to Weihaiwei from the South. The ineptitude of the notification is remarkable. The Hogue, we are told, has made "a careful and constant survey," and found that the mines "do exist;" why, then, did she not destroy them? "Every precaution should still be adopted," and yet "it is hoped that confidence will be somewhat restored;" how can confidence be restored as long as it is still necessary to take every precaution? The fact is that Sir John Fisher's precipitate reforms have deprived the Commander-in-Chief on this station of any vessels which he can use to destroy mines, and the job is left to merchant vessels, hardly a day passing before and since the issue of the Hogue's notification, without an account in our columns of the attempted or successful explosion of a mine by a merchant steamer. The Hogue is a recent arrival on this station, and her commanding officer

has evidently a very limited knowledge of the class of men who are captains and officers of regular traders between Shanghai and the north, or he would not accuse them of mistaking floating casks, logs of wood, etc., for mines. We do not write, however, to criticise the notification, but to urge again on the various naval authorities in the interest of all who occupy their business in great waters in North China the duty of looking for and destroying as many of these mines as possible, the danger from which increases as they drift farther and farther from where they were originally deposited.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA IN 1904.

17th May.

IV.

MR. MORSE'S last section is headed "Balance of Trade," and it is a very careful consideration of this thorny subject. He says: "Attention has been recently drawn to the adverse balance of trade in China as gauged by the statistics of visible imports and exports published in the annual Returns of Trade at the Treaty ports, and it has formed the subject of a pamphlet issued from the Department." This pamphlet we discussed in these columns at the time. Mr. Morse continues: "Until the end of the war with Japan, 1895, China had incurred practically no foreign debt; as a consequence of that war she was burdened with a debt of £50,000,000, or, say, Hk. Tls. 400,000,000, and the periodic payments abroad under this head were further increased by the indemnities to be paid to Foreign Powers for their rescue operations in 1900-01; and now the annual payments under these two heads amount to upwards of Hk. Tls. 45,000,000 a year. The natural effect of this sudden increase in the national indebtedness should be a corresponding increase in the shipment of native produce to cover the indebtedness, or, in the alternative, a reduction in the power of the Empire to absorb foreign products imported. This has not occurred. Taking merchandise only, and disregarding the movement of treasure—the small change of nations,—we find that in a trade in which, as shown in our published statistics, imports and exports formerly about balanced each other, a divergence began about 1896, which became more marked from 1901—but it was imports which increased in undue proportion of value. In 1903 the divergence had become so great that the value of merchandise imported exceeded that of merchandise exported by no less than 31 per cent, while in 1904 imports (Hk. Tls. 344,060,608) exceeded exports (Hk. Tls. 239,486,683) by over 43 per cent.

The values are those required for international exchange: for imports, the value which must be sent abroad, the value at the moment of leaving the importing vessel (c. i. f.) before adding any sums payable either to official or to commercial China; for exports, the value which must be received from abroad, the value at moment of reaching the exporting vessel (f. o. b.) including all charges paid on Chinese soil."

Mr. Morse refers briefly to the argument that the value of the imports into China is raised abnormally by the decline in the value of silver. But this argument, he shows, applies also to the exports, and while the producer knows nothing of fluctuations in exchange, the middlemen through whose hands all the produce passes, "are keenly alive to every point which will advantage them in the warfare of trade. When we learn that the quotations for gold, i. e., exchange, are telegraphed daily from Shanghai to the gold merchants in far-away Chêngtu in Szechuan, we may assume that no point in the game is lost to the Chinese jobbers in the treaty ports, with whom alone the foreign exporter comes in contact. The price of Chinese products is not fixed by the cost of production in China, but by the price to be realised in the world markets; for it must be remembered that, except in tea and silk, there is, in China, no conscious production for a foreign market, but that produce comes for ward when the price offered is sufficiently attractive; even for tea the price is made by Ceylon; while Italy and France settle the price of silk. With this premise it will be admitted that the price demanded for exports will follow exchange as closely as does the value of imports, and that for a commodity which will realise £1 a picul in foreign markets, and for which Tls. 7 will be offered at a certain exchange, Tls. 8 will be demanded if exchange falls to a corresponding extent; and it may be assumed that the Chinese jobber will persist in his demand, and that the foreign exporter will ultimately accede to it." We may add to this, that so keen is the competition among foreign exporters, that they are ready, even before the demand is made, to offer the Chinese jobber any increase in price rendered possible by a fall in exchange.

For the information of Chinese officials, who are apt, we learn, to fancy, that when China has to make one of her periodic payments on account of indemnities, the actual sycee is packed in a box and sent off, Mr. Morse explains carefully how this is really done by means of bills of exchange bought from the foreign banks. Mr. Morse concludes by giving what is virtually a summary of

his recent notable pamphlet, "An Inquiry into the Commercial Liabilities and Assets of China in International Trade." In noticing that pamphlet, we remarked that Mr. Morse's statement was rather a working account than what is generally conveyed by the terms assets and liabilities. We appreciate, however, the fact that it is not exactly a working account, and that it is difficult to find a more convenient title than that Mr. Morse has chosen. It will be remembered that the liabilities for one year are placed at Hk. Tls. 423,734,993, and the assets at Hk. Tls. 424,751,694; so that the general conviction that China is not being impoverished by the annual drain on her resources for the payment of principal and interests of loans and indemnities is fully confirmed by Mr. Morse's careful estimate. "When official China," Mr. Morse concludes, "makes a call upon its resources, commercial China can respond without disorganising the markets of the empire."

THE RECENT CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR CONVENTION AT NINGPO.

18th May.

THERE are several aspects in which this large and in a sense representative gathering presents new and interesting phases of Chinese life. Until the advent of conventions of this type the innate social instinct of young Christian China was unable to express itself. That the new conditions are highly welcome is manifest in the enthusiasm and heariness with which they are met. Repression and gravity are keynotes of Chinese ceremonial, but the alert attention, the prompt recognition of anything especially worthy of it, the frequent clapping of hands in token of approbation, indicate new avenues for expression, wholly unknown and indeed inconceivable in hisoric China. Of the social value of forces like these, no one who is acquainted with China can entertain a doubt, nor that they are certain to increase in the large development of the Christian social life of the future. The natural barriers of difference of dialect are very great, yet here we see delegates from Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, many parts of the Chekiang province, from Kiangsu and Shantung, joining in the same acts of worship, and speaking from the same platform. This involves much laborious interpreting, the suggestive spectacle being constantly presented of a Chinese quite unable to address his own country-

men, except through the medium of a foreigner. That Chinese perplexing and obstructive variations of speech can be removed, is probably too much to expect, but no means is at present so efficient toward that end as the general diffusion of Christianity, the gatherings which it brings about, the circulation of its extensive and rapidly expanding literature. It is increasingly manifest that the mandarin dialect is the language of China's future. In promoting its use Christian agencies are incessantly at work, as well in fixing and in unifying its terms for the new civilisation and the new learning, as in the actual sowing broadcast of moral and spiritual ideas.

The attendance of the highest Chinese officials of Ningpo, the Tao-tai of the Ning-Shao-Tai circuit, the prefect, and the district magistrate, at the whole of one session of the convention, where the duty of Christians to their rulers was to be discussed, is an interesting occurrence, and the subsequent addresses of each of these, altogether unpremeditated, is perhaps unique. These officials expressed their interest in what they saw and heard, and their cordial approval of the instructions of the New Testament as to the duties of subjects, exhorting the Christians present to listen to their pastors and teachers, in which event all would go smoothly, and in cases of exceptional difficulty adjustment would not be found impracticable. Being invited to a foreign meal, these officials not only accepted, but spent much time and thought in arranging a return banquet in a mission chapel, at which they were all present, as well as the General of the troops, foreign ladies as well as gentlemen, to the number of eighty or more, being seated at tables arranged according to a plan drawn by the district magistrate, an officer of ability, who studied at the Foochow Arsenal. Incidents of this sort show that China is awake and moving, and in a direction which every friend of the Chinese must approve.

Review.

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

The East of Asia. Vol. 4. No. 1. Shanghai: "North-China Herald" Office.

The newly-published number of the "East of Asia" is the first of the fourth volume. It opens with an illustrated article by Cameron Johnson, "Memories of Manila," a title which describes exactly its chaotically discursive paragraphs. Mr. Johnson is not infatuated with the results of the American administration, and the exasperating minuteness of the customs examination, which "free"

America imposes, is only one of the memories which do not linger altogether pleasantly with him. It is compensating however to read at least of one sight "that stirred up the deepest emotions of pride and satisfaction," and when we discover what it was, we do not wonder, assuming, of course, the description to be strictly accurate. The sight was that of the stalwart American police on point duty, who "towered head and shoulders above the surrounding seething and confused masses of vehicles and pedestrians and with a few motions of directions, or words of command, quickly smoothed out the tangles of traffic and set things in regular and easy motion again, to the evident satisfaction of those who had unintentionally got hopelessly swamped or balked." A more strictly valuable article is the second of Count Vay de Vaya's delightful "Notes of a Voyage across Manchuria." The Count in this instalment gives his account of Mukden, of course during the Russian occupation. Another descriptive article is Samuel Pollard's entitled "Skirting Babuland," while yet another by Mr. C. E. Bruce Mitford, should win fresh admirers yet for lovely Nikko and Asama. Helena von Poseck gives us a third of her anecdotal papers on "Chinese Customs connected with Births, Marriages, and Deaths;" Prof. Lacey Sites gives an account of the Chinese exhibit at St. Louis; while Dr. Kupper tells of Kiuhua-shan, the "nine lotus flower" mountain. As usual the number contains many beautifully printed pictures.

Outports, Etc.

AMOY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

9th May.

The German cruiser *Thetis* arrived at this port on the 29th April from Sandakan and is still in port.

A Steamer on Fire.

There was an outbreak of fire in the afternoon of the 2nd of May on board the a.s. *Heathbank* amongst the cargo of coal which was stored in the forehold, caused, it is believed, by spontaneous combustion. All hands on board and several men from the German cruiser *Thetis* worked very hard during the night and succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The steamer was at the time at anchor at the end of the Island of Kulangsu. She arrived from Barry and Manila on the 11th of February last, bound for Vladivostok, but she did not proceed for the intended voyage. She came into the inner harbour to discharge part of the damaged cargo in order to ascertain the damage done by the fire and explosion. She cleared at the Custom House yesterday for Hongkong.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD M' TURE.—"The most searching Blood Purifier that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitation and substitutes.

A Flower Show

was held on Saturday the 6th instant in the grounds of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Messrs. H. Larkin and and D. F. Ranson kindly consented to act as Judges.

Coolies for the Straits.

The following steamers have left for the Strait Settlements, since last report:—

21 March	...Taishan ...with	498 coolies.
26 "	...Zaida	131 "
26 "	...Hong Bee	1,062 "
29 "	...Glenfalloch	899 "
31 "	...Ulysses	1,295 "
6 April	...Purnea ...	130 "
7 "	...Hongwan ...	1,085 "
12 "	...Chatter-house.....	815 "
13 "	...Edendale	414 "
14 "	...Glenogle	1,558 "
17 "	...Giang Bee	478 "
18 "	...Elisabeth Rickmers.....	794 "
26 "	...Hong Bee	1,189 "
30 "	...Serbia	901 "
1 May	...Glenfalloch	1,010 "
4 "	...Nanshan ...	474 "

12,733 coolies.

CHENG TU, SU.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

7th April.

Opening of New Press Buildings.

The most impressive event that has ever taken place in Chengtu in connection with foreigners was the public opening of the new Press buildings, lately completed by the Canadian Methodist Mission. On Thursday, the 6th of April the sun came out after several months of hiding and produced a brighter effect upon the British and Chinese flags and the long lines of Chinese bunting from the street to the massive two-storey building. At 11 o'clock a.m. 19 foreigners, including H.B.M. Consul-General, Mr. Campbell, had assembled to welcome the guests. A band of well-trained Chinese, equipped with foreign instruments, lent by the military camp adjacent, was drawn up ready to aid in the reception. Never in Szechuan has such an array of officials assembled to do honour to a purely missionary institution. The Tartar General, the Viceroy, the Judge, the Treasurer, four Taotais, and several other officials arrived in due time and were escorted through the spacious halls into a reception room specially decorated by the Chengtu artist, Dr. Cox.

When all had taken their seats H.B.M. Consul-General, Mr. Campbell, who was acting as host, rose and addressed in Chinese the distinguished assembly as follows:—

Your Excellencies:—

On behalf of the members of the Canadian Methodist Mission, I have very great pleasure in welcoming Your Excellencies to this building. Perhaps I ought to say a word or two as to its origin and object. As Your Excellencies are aware, it is a printing establishment for Mission purposes, with machinery for printing books. There are people in this city who seem to think it is a barrack, but Your Excellencies will be able to reassure them on that point. It has been erected at large cost, and every coin expended on it has come from the native country of the missionaries. Not only that, the funds were collected by the young people of their Church in Canada. The cost has not been in money alone; you have only to recollect the difficulty of constructing a building of these

dimensions after foreign designs in a place so remote as Chengtu, and the difficulty of importing machinery and material from abroad into Szechuan to understand the labour and care which has been bestowed upon it. The members of the mission have all assisted, in one form or another but the chief labour fell necessarily on one man, Mr. Endicott. I am sure he is entitled to our sincerest congratulations. The special object is printing books, books which will disseminate every good principle governing the affairs of life. There is not a shade of political meaning in the aims or wishes or ambitions of these missionaries. They simply want to do good. Sometimes they will, no doubt, make mistakes because it is not possible to do anything in this world without making mistakes, but I repeat their aims and intentions are beyond cavil. And when Your Excellencies remember that the doctrines they inculcate have produced this building from the pennies of children, willingly given for use in a distant country which few of the children know except by name, it will, I know, be conceded that they can bring out and foster the best that is in human nature.

I have to thank Your Excellencies specially for the honour which you have conferred on this enterprise of the Canadian Methodist mission by coming here to-day. The proverb says: "In culture there are no distinctions" and your presence is a fresh testimony of the friendly feelings which Your Excellencies have uniformly shown to the British Missionaries of Szechuan.

The officials received the address graciously, and coffee and cakes appearing, conversation became general. A social half hour, and then, of course, their photographs were taken, after which a round of inspection was made. Great appreciation was manifested, and well it might be as the building is a credit both to the builder and this enterprising Western city. The structure consists of a large central building 42 ft. square, containing spacious halls, offices, store-rooms and book depot. On either side are wings; each wing has an area of 1,200 sq. ft. The ground floors are utilised for machine and composing rooms respectively, while the upstairs is reserved for the various processes of bookbinding. The total length of the building is 124 ft. with an aggregate floor space in the two stories of 8,000 sq. ft., sufficient, it is estimated, to give 200 employment.

After a second photograph had been taken in the open the visitors melted away, according to rank, all seemingly very pleased with their hour's entertainment. It seems here a fitting place to remark what a change has come over West China in a decade. Ten years ago to have the street official call would put a mission compound in a state of excitement, not to mention the magistrate; to-day the lowest rank to attend the opening of a missionary institution is a prefect.

In the evening the Ladies of the Canadian Methodist Mission entertained the community to a bountiful repast. Forty persons sat down to dinner which indicates what a growing centre Chengtu is becoming in this great West. The community and especially the Canadian Methodist Mission feel very grateful to H. B. M. Consul-General, Mr. Campbell, whose indefatigable energy made possible such an auspicious opening of a progressive Western printing establishment.

The Boxers Dispersed.

In my last I mentioned the Boxer uprising. Evidently the people have scattered and nothing is heard of them lately, except where they have collected for local robberies.

ICHOUFU, SHT

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

18th April.

Preparing for the Iron Horse.

Your correspondent, with two colleagues, spent several days last week in the city of Ihsien to which reference has been made from time to time in this correspondence. It is a small but beautifully-located county town one hundred and eighty li south-west of Ichoufu.

Upon our arrival there we learned that a German engineer, with a corps of native assistants, had arrived some time before and had been given quarters in a large temple outside the west gate of the city. He was engaged in surveying a route for the proposed railroad from the coal mines, twenty-five li north of Ihsien, to the canal. The terminus proposed by the original native plan was to be the town of T'iaerhchung, sixty li south-east of Ihsien, but the present plan takes the line down from the mines past the west gate of the city and thence south-west, sixty li to Hanchuang. Hanchuang is not as large a place as T'iaerhchung, but it is commandingly situated at the east end of the series of lakes and marshes along or through which the canal runs on its way north-east toward Chiningehou. (I say "runs" although the current is really in the opposite direction.) Hanchuang is the point where the highway from Peking to Nanking crosses the canal. Last year an English syndicate completed a survey for a railway from Nanking to Hanchuang. We called upon the German engineer but were not fortunate enough to find him at his quarters, which, by the way, are made very attractive by means of whitewash, glass windows, and other improvements. As nearly as we could make out from contradictory native accounts, the main line of the road which was surveyed last autumn from Chinanfu to Yenchoufu is to be carried on down, via T'enghsien, to Hanchuang where it will in due time connect with the English line above-mentioned. The branch from Hanchuang north-east to the coal mines will doubtless sooner or later form a link, at least as far as Ihsien, in the long-promised road from Tsingtao, leaving the northern main line at Kaomi, it is said, and coming south-west through Chuch'ang, Chichou, Ichoufu, an Ihsien to Hanchuang. It is necessary for economic reasons to have this direct line from the south-western part of Shantung to Tsingtao if the trade of this section is to be directed toward Tsingtao. South-west of Ichoufu the trade already has a tendency to go south and the freight on the long line to Tsingtao, via Chinanfu, will infallibly keep the trade in the south. It is too long a haul for profit. Meanwhile it looks as though the squalid mud town of Hanchuang is to be an important railway centre in the days that are to come.

Reinforcements for the Diamond Fields.

It is reported that a foreign gentleman, accompanied by a lady, passed through here two days ago from the north. They are probably reinforcements for our German friends at the diamond fields at Yüchiaturh, fifty li south-east.

The Prefectural Examinations

are in progress. The passing of the "wénchang" seems to be an exceedingly deliberate process and "Western learning" is more talked about than pursued. One wonders if the most enlightened men in the Empire have anything like an adequate notion of how far, actually, China is behind the rest of the world.

NINGPO.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

16th May.

The Steamlaunch Disaster.

Up to time of writing (3.45 p.m.) over forty bodies have been recovered. The great difficulty has been in first hauling the boat over on her keel, and then raising her sufficiently to allow of her being drawn into shallow water.

The first difficulty has been overcome, and part of the funnel and the foremast are above water.

When the boat capsized, she turned completely over. This prevented any escape of passengers who were on the lower decks and cabins. Being now resting on her keel, chains and steel hawsers are being made fast to the boat, so that at floodtide she may be dragged close to the Bund where, at low water, most of the cabins can be reached and the bodies recovered. The estimate given yesterday is only too likely to prove correct. The steam launch ought only to carry 135 passengers, but it is said she had over 300 on board. Many stories of Chinese heroism are told. When the small steamer turned over, about four minutes elapsed before she sank. During this time many were rescued by Chinese at the risk of their own lives. It seems the compradors of the boat had shut all the doors of the saloon and cabins to prevent any more passengers entering. This undoubtedly caused greater loss of life.

The native officials and foreign Customs officers have worked energetically and continuously during the past 24 hours. The Chinese gunboat, the Chaowu, has also come up from Chinghai, and her crew are assisting in raising the boat. Probably to-morrow the full extent of the disaster, so far as lives actually lost, will be known. Some families have lost four and some as many as eight members. The Wei at Chihai has been stopped by order of the Taotai.

NORTH KIANGSU.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

9th May.

The Question of the New Province.

There is much unrest up here now. The question as to whether there will be a province of Kianghuai or not is still unsettled. At Tsingkiangpu the whole city closed shop till the officials promised to send for the Nanking Viceroy to settle the matter. There is trouble due to disturbing existing conditions. Others have secured promised positions in the new government, and are loath to give them up. The Viceroy has been at Tsingkiangpu a week and is yet able to effect a solution of the matter. In the meantime there have been serious threatenings in the northern end of the province. The revolutionary party, headed by Chang of 1901 revolutionary fame, is the moving spirit. The foreign ladies and children have left Hsichien for the time being.

THE SIANG-FAN CITIES, HP.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

21st April.

The Military Land Taxes

are causing trouble in Honan. I have just received information from a secretary of our local magistrate, that official advice just to hand states that the magistrate's yamen in Sinyehsien, just across the border from here, has been torn down (only partially it is to be presumed) by a mob of farmers infuriated by these heavy taxes.

A Foreign Tramp.

This week we have seen what we have never seen here before, viz., a foreign tramp. He was German-born, but had no nationality, no papers of any kind. Out of employment at Hankow he set off on a tramp through Siberia. Not having a cash he begs his way from Chinese and foreigners. He presented a truly pitiable condition to both natives and foreigners. After receiving what aid he could get here he moved further north.

A Rumour

reached us some time ago through a German gentleman, well informed, to the effect that Fancheng would be visited this year, at high water, by the German river-gunboat Vaterland. If so that will be the first steamvessel of any kind visiting these parts, and, therefore, the very novelty of it leads us to wish it to come true.

Official.

The Icheng magistrate, Mr. Shen, under whose rule the troubles broke out, has been removed, and Mr. Yang Linkwoh, a Kueichou man, has taken over the seal.

TAYEHSIEN, HP.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

3rd May.

Some Folklore.

Your correspondent, travelling across the Liangtze Lake recently beguiled the time by learning some folklore from an old man close on 80 years of age. He gave me an interesting account of the origin of the lake. About 500 years ago, during the Ming Dynasty, there was no lake where the broad waters of the Liangtze now spread. A flourishing hsien city stood in the centre of a populous country. The city was noted for its wickedness, and amid the wicked population dwelt one righteous woman, a strict vegetarian, and a follower of all good works. In a vision of the night, it was revealed to her that the city and neighbourhood would be destroyed by water, and the sign given was that when the stone lions in front of the yamen wept tears of blood, then destruction was near at hand. Like Jonah, at Nineveh, the woman, known to-day simply as Niangtze, walked up and down the streets of the city, warning all of the coming calamity. She was laughed at and looked upon as mad by the careless people. A pork butcher, in the town, a noted wag took some pig's blood, and sprinkled it around the eyes of the stone lions. When Niangtze saw the blood, she took it for the given sign, and fled away from the city amid the jeers and laughter of the inhabitants. Before many hours had passed the face of the sky darkened, a mighty

earthquake shook the country side, there was a great subsidence of the earth's surface, and the waters of the Yangtze river flowed into the hollow, burying the city and villages out of sight. But the spot of ground on which the good woman stood, after escaping from the doomed city, remained at its normal level, and it stands to-day an island in the midst of the lake, called Niangtze, a place at which the boats anchor up at night, or to which they fly for shelter from the storms that sweep the lake, and are saved to-day because of one good woman, helped by the gods, so long ago. On asking the old man if he had any proof of his story he replied that on clear days traces of the buried city may be seen, and, occasionally a fisherman casting his net hauls up some household utensil, or relic of bygone days.

Too Much Rain.

If the heavy rains we have had this spring continue, there will be another flood in this region. The wheat crop is spoiled by the rain. And in fact most of the spring crops are ruined. The young rice shoots set for transplanting, have been washed out of the fields by the torrents of rain. The outlook for the farmers is a dark one.

A Fatal Accident.

Recently a fatal accident occurred on the Taye mineral railway. A coolie, not willing to pay the forty cash required for a ticket, tried to steal a free ride, and in evading the ticket collector, he clambered down between two waggons. The train stopped, and the buffers came together catching the unfortunate man between. He died soon after he was released. Usually accident cases are compensated by the railway, but in this case the relatives of the man get no compensation, as he had no business to get in between the waggons.

WUSUEH, HP.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

25th April.

Signs of Progress

An absence of twelve months from this district causes me to notice more than I should, perhaps, otherwise have done, the extent to which this and the neighbouring towns are becoming westernised. At the three county towns of Kuangchi, Ch'ichou and Hsingkuo schools of Western learning have been established. In addition to the high school in each place, day schools with a westernised curriculum have been opened, the education being given without fees.

Progress v. Retrogression.

At Ch'ichou we have just had proof of disadvantages of the present system of appointing Chinese officials. A very progressive man has been followed by one of the other sort. The former gave the whole matter of education his careful attention, erecting most suitable buildings for his colleges. The latter seems to consider the whole scheme unnecessary, and though he will no doubt carry it on, the rate of progress will not be as great as it was.

An Interesting Prisoner.

At this same town of Ch'ichou a large workshop has taken the place of the old jail. The prisoners are allowed to work at various trades and are allowed wages. The change from the old system to the new is welcomed by the prisoners. One of the missionaries at Kuangchi told me a rather remarkable story of one of the prisoners there. He is permanently incarcerated for some political offence. He has money and has secured a little room in the prison yard for his own use. He is a regular

subscriber to the "Review of the Times," issued by the Diffusion Society and reads any books he can get hold of. He is always specially grateful if the missionary can find time to take the paper round and have a chat with him, for he does not hold much converse with the yamen runners and the other prisoners. It is a great pity that intelligent men like this one have not the sense to study Western ways without offending the authorities by the unguarded way in which they utter their views.

Too Much Rain.

The continued downpour of rain is causing anxiety both to the farmers, the cook-shops and the ordinary traders. The wheat is undoubtedly suffering. Some of it is rotting, for the ground is soaked and has been in that state now for over a month. The price of cakes and "mien" will rise soon we are told.

A Tremendous Storm.

On April the 20th and 21st we had a tremendous storm. It seems to have blown with most violence at Kuangchi. No boats could move on the river, and even the powerful little steamer that runs from Wusueh to Kiukiang and back each day had to remain at its anchorage. The compound wall and part of the roof of the Mission house were carried down by the wind. Not a few native houses were wrecked, and the fine pagoda between Wusueh and Kuangchi was demolished. This ought to mean trouble to the State, for the pagoda was built years ago to prevent such trouble. The story is that there was a magistrate appointed to this district who understood geomancy, and on examining this hill he found out that unless a pagoda were built there, there would arise in Kuangchi some men who would be endowed with such extraordinary abilities that they might prove dangerous to the State. So the mandarin made a representation to the Throne, with the result that this pagoda was built. It has ever since been a hindrance to the success of local scholars, and its destruction ought to set them free to distinguish themselves! Two or three persons are said to have been killed by the lightning during the storm and many trees were struck. I am informed that in this part of China it is customary to fix a long bamboo pole into the coffin of a man who has been killed by lightning. The pole projects out above the top of the grave mound. The idea is that the deceased must have been very guilty to have been thus slain by the spirits of the air, and these spirits can look through the hollow bamboo tube and read the guilt of the man.

"Musical Chairs."

There seems to be a general game of "Musical Chairs" in this part among the officials. The last few months have seen many changes expected and unexpected. Some we shall miss, some we do not regret, and in the case of the erhuu we welcome back one who is popular both to high and low.

YANGCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

1st May.

A New Hospital.

The opening of a dispensary, as the beginning of the Yangchow Baptist Hospital, was quite an impressive occasion, as it brought together practically all the high officials of the city and a large majority of the foreign missionaries and native Christians.

Medical work was begun in the dispensary on the 5th of December, 1904, and since that time over 450 different patients have come, making over 1,200 visits. The

work has not been pushed as it might have been, because of the lack of money to pay for trained helpers, etc. And for the same reason a few serious operations could be attempted.

When the buildings were begun in March, 1904, it was hoped that they would be all finished in the early autumn. But as a fact they are not entirely done yet. Those who have built in interior places know of the slowness of the work. Still we could not delay the opening indefinitely, so decided upon Friday, the 7th of April, which turned out to be a splendid day, and as convenient as could be expected, when so many were concerned.

Formal invitations were sent out to each of the sixteen higher officials of the city, and cards of invitation to all the native Christians were sent to each of the churches. And of course all the missionaries were invited "ex officio." All of the officials replied, and on the day appointed eleven of them came, including Chang Tajen, the prefect.

The service was put at three in the afternoon. The officials, however, were asked to come at two, so as to have time for the proper ceremony in receiving them and showing them around the buildings.

The hospital grounds occupy the northern part of the large compound set apart for medical work, situated within the city, close to the south gate, yet outside the crowded quarter. The hospital gate is on a main street. On entering the waiting room, or chapel, 25 by 35 ft., is immediately on the left, and the gate-house and cook-houses on the right. Back of the waiting room, and separated by a covered passage, is the main dispensary building, 72 by 20 ft., divided into four main rooms, and a small dark room for eye and throat work. The rooms from east to west are used as office and guest-room, drug room, general consulting and operating room, and women's room. It has been a surprise to find that over one-quarter of the patients were women, before there was a woman connected with the work. There is now a trained Chinese nurse to assist in examining the women.

The west room was cleared out and decorated with plants and flowers in half-foreign style, and the officials were received there and given tea in foreign fashion with light refreshments. After the first formalities were gone through, the officials were taken through the rooms in detachments, and evinced great interest in the apparatus, especially the microscope, in which a fly's wing had been arranged for them to see.

As soon as the Prefect had arrived and been shown around, all were invited into the chapel, which was already crowded with over 175 people. The officials had come so late that the services had to be shortened. Dr. Evans offered prayer, and called on the Rev. L. W. Pierce, who has been in Yangchow about thirteen years. He spoke of the great change in the feelings of the people since he first came. At that time no one seemed to want them to come, and now they were distinctly friendly. He said the people were to consider the dispensary as theirs, for it was built to help them.

The prefect responded, asking the Yang Wu Tong Tzu to tell them that now the Chinese and foreigners would live at one; that they were glad the dispensary had come, for all knew that the missionaries came to help the Chinese to do good, and were doing good themselves.

The congregation being made up largely of Christians, the singing was especially good, and must have been a new experience for the officials. The Rev. P. S. Evans, the father of the doctor, spoke briefly on the source of the money used for the dispensary, and of the motive of

the friends in America who had given it. Dr. Evans then said a few words as to the main purpose of the dispensary—to proclaim and illustrate the Gospel. He also outlined the plans for the hospital buildings, which it is hoped, can be erected in a year or two.

After another song, the service was closed with the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Pierce, after which all were invited to look over the dispensary, and tea and light refreshments were served.

YUNG'INGFU.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

25th April.

Inspection of Troops.

Notes from this city have been scarce lately, due to the absence on two occasions from home of your correspondent. The most important event of the past two months has been the inspection of the troops here and at Ch'ienanhsien by their Excellencies Chang Keng and Hsi Shih-ch'ang, President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Board of War. The inspection took place at Ch'ienanhsien, where the Lieut.-General commanding has his headquarters, troops going there from the various towns where they are stationed. Everything is said to have passed off very satisfactorily, two reasons being given to the writer, viz.:—First, the soldiers of the Ch'angpeichan are certainly the best troops in China at the present day; and secondly, the two inspecting officers are very good friends with his Excellency Yuan Shih-k'ai, therefore there could be nothing else than a good report. Undoubtedly, the troops—for Chinese troops—are excellent, some of the cavalry especially looking very well as they rode past us to review. They have adopted a new cap which somewhat resembles the peaked cap worn by the Japanese troops and in appearance, with their queues tucked up underneath the caps, look very much like Japanese on the march. Three battalions of cavalry have been removed from this district to Mach'ang, 70 li south of Tientsin, and one or two of the towns near the Great Wall, which formerly had troops quartered on them, are now left without any guard. Not that guards are needed, for the country is wonderfully peaceful. Surveyors are busy in the neighbourhood making maps of the principal roads only, but nothing is known of any intention, such as was mentioned in the "North-China Daily News" some weeks ago, of the Government to order the Commander-in-Chief to make his headquarters at Yung'ingfu.

Currency Reform.

We have been going in for currency reform of late, to the great consternation of the populace. Reform of any sort is not easy in China, a fact not always appreciated by her critics. Officials may have the best intentions in the world, but if the people are not prepared to follow their lead, all the attempts made to improve methods are surrounded with difficulties. Here the official has introduced the new ten-cash pieces minted by the Viceroy in Tientsin, and there has been for some little time quite a bullaloo among the country people. Prices have gone up, and so has exchange, and all the blame is laid at the door of the ten-cash pieces. The people generally are afraid to use them, fearing lest they suddenly drop out of circulation, and whatever be

left on their hands be so much loss. Things are settled somewhat now, but all round the complaint is heard that everything is dear.

The Examinations.

The Literary Chancellor of the province, H. E. Lu Pao-sheng, is here just now, and the city is shrouded with scholars attending the examinations. The day after his arrival in the city, the Chancellor worshipped at the Confucian temple, a large crowd of officials attending him. After the worship, an exposition of Confucian ethics was given by three scholars. Your correspondent attended, but the preaching was of a most perfunctory character, lacked "soul," and one felt as if one would like to have put up a simple Christian preacher to show them how to do it. We got, however, a series of interesting snap shots.

JAPAN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokio, 8th May.

French Neutrality.

The Japanese papers continue to write in a very strong tone. Some of them declare that the time has passed for protests addressed to France. What has now to be done is to ask England to fulfil her treaty engagements; to ask her plainly and direct. The "Asahi" thinks that France's declarations with regard to Camranh Bay having been now proved to be wholly deceptive, the entire responsibility for what ensues must rest on her shoulders. If reprisals be adopted, even if war be declared, France will have to thank herself. Japan's long-suffering has its limits. The French have a large fleet in the East, scattered about at places remote from the points where their duty calls them, and even those that happen to be on the Indo-China coasts, are hidden away in Saigon. It is impossible to imagine that these things are happening through her mere inadvertence. The management of her telegraphs alone is sufficient to demonstrate her complicity. The "Nichi Nichi" now urges the necessity of the assumption by Japan of a decisive attitude vis-à-vis France immediately. The "Yorozu Choho" wonders what M. Harmand (French Minister in Tokio) is doing at this juncture. The paper declares that France has deliberately deceived Japan, and has forfeited all title to confidence.

The Hokkaido Raid.

The Russian torpedo-boats which appeared off Mochida Cape, Shiribeshi Province, Hokkaido, on Friday forenoon, seem to have already steered for Vladivostok. All that can be said for this raid is that it is a very feeble one and is unlikely to produce any material effect on Japanese naval policy. Russia has had to pay dearly for her glorious victories over the helpless British trawlers and she has not yet settled for the Knight Commander, Hipsang, etc. She may also have to pay us some day for her latest triumph over the little Yawata Maru No. 3. The third Yawata Maru was a small sailing vessel of 204 tons and was owned by G. Ukon of Fukui Ken. He was the proprietor of the Yawata Maru No. 2, which with the Ansei Maru, was similarly burned by the Russians on the 20th of last June. The Yawata Maru No. 3 was on her way from Rijiri, Shiribeshi Province, to Tsuruga. She had a

crew of 11 and was carrying a cargo of 250 bags of salt. The master has been carried off a prisoner.

Prince Fushimi.

His Highness Commander Prince Fushimi has been appointed to proceed to Seoul to reciprocate the recent greetings brought by Prince Yi Chai-kak on the Japanese victories in Manchuria. He leaves Tokio on the 14th inst., and will embark from Ujina. He is also expected to attend the official opening ceremony of the Seoul-Fusan Railway, for which lavish preparations are now being made by the authorities concerned. The suite of the Prince includes a master of ceremonies and two military officers.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 10th of May, 1905, there are present: Messrs. F. Anderson (Chairman), H. De Gray, H. Keswick, John Liddell, E. S. Little, W. A. C. Platt, O. Meuser, and the Acting Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Public Lighting.

Northern District.—Upon the recommendation of the Engineer the erection of ten additional lamps is approved for this district at an aggregate annual cost of Tls. 487; 8 incandescent gas lamps, 1 arc, and 1 incandescent electric lights.

Road Extensions and Widenings.

Seymour Road.—The claim of Mr. J. Ambrose, for Mr. C. S. Barff, is submitted for the scheduled eastern strip of Cadastral lot 2413. He is willing to surrender the land already used for a private road free, and claims Tls. 3,000 per mow for the Mow 0.89 which is required from his garden; an additional expenditure of about Tls. 1,400 on a culvert is involved. The Council authorises acceptance of these terms.

Yangtzepoo and Lay Roads.—A proposal by Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson, and McNeill is approved, whereby they will surrender Mow 0.222 of land from their lot at the corner of these roads, Cadastral No. 2570, for inclusion in the Lay Road, in return for permission to incorporate a similar area on the north of the lot, which is at present a vacant piece of public land outside the line of the Yangtzepoo Road.

Myburgh Road.—A letter from three Chinese residents in this road is submitted calling attention to its bad condition and requesting that it be metalled. It is decided that the usual procedure in respect to contributions be applied in this case, that is, that the Council will raise and metal the section of the road concerned in return for a contribution of Tls. 3,200.

Haining Road.—Authority is given for the completion of the section of this road between the North Szechuen and Chapoo Roads at an estimated cost of Tls. 1,800.

Mental Ward.

The urgent necessity for the erection of suitable accommodation for mental cases is considered together with a report by the Health Officer containing a proposal for the erection of a new building with accommodation for 9 cases, 3 male attendants, and additional bedroom accommodation for the increased staff of Municipal nurses.

After some consideration of this proposal, the Council directs that plans and estimates for the building be drawn up, with a view to its erection at the earliest possible date.

Illegal Arrests.

In the Police state of the 1st instant, it is reported that the two soldiers recently before the Mixed Court, accused of being concerned in a case of illegal arrest, emanated from a Chinese police-station which has been re-established within the limits of the Settlement north of the Yangtzepoo Station. Notice has been given to the inmates of this station that if they have not removed beyond the limits within five days, their summary arrest will follow.

Case of Extortion.

Having reference to the case reported in the "North-China Daily News" of the 29th April, a letter from the American Consul-General is read informing the Council of the reasons which led the Assessor to take the course he did in the matter. It appears that the report of the proceedings was incomplete, and that Mr. Davidson has arranged for a re-hearing of the original case and of the counter-claim which is now made against the complainant.

Tenders.

The following are accepted:—

To supply road materials for the year ending 30th April, 1906, that of Liu Ying-kee is accepted at prices as per schedule.

For repainting, etc., the Municipal Hospital for Chinese, that of Koo Ah-moo for the sum of Tls. 403.40.

For repainting, etc., the Victoria Nursing Home, that of Joe Ming-kee—Tls. 952.

For 13 iron arches for electric lamps on the Bund pontoons, that of Soy Chong at \$52.20 each.

Seven tenders for barging away garbage collected in the Settlement are submitted, and, after some consideration, that of Zee Sung-kee is accepted for the sum of \$1,150 per mensem.

Meat Supply.

The Watch Committee has met a deputation from the local butchers' guild in reference to the recently advertised addition of 2 cents per pound to the prices of beef and mutton. The former appears to be due to the imposition of a lekin charge on all cattle brought into the Settlement from the Tanyang district, but since it is understood that this levy has been reduced to 1,800 cash per head the corresponding increase per pound, viz., 1 cent only, is warranted; directions are given that the increase be limited in this sense. Enquiries are being made as to the possibility of effecting a further reduction by the importation of live cattle by the Council direct. In regard to mutton the butchers state that the price of sheep in the Hoo-chow district has recently risen, and that they have been losing money on the sales of mutton during the past five months; the observations of the Market Inspector go to show that this statement is correct.

Chinese Troops in the Settlement.

A letter from the Senior Consul, dated the 8th instant, notifies the Council of the passage of 200 Chinese troops through the Settlement on that day, and it is decided to request that the Chinese Authorities' attention be drawn to the fact that earlier notice of such matters should be received, so that the Police may make the necessary traffic and other arrangements.

Siccawel Observatory.

Father Moidrey notifies the Council that the removal of instruments consequent upon the establishment of tramways will involve a capital outlay of Tls. 10,000, and thereafter an annual increase of expenditure of Tls. 500. The Secretary is directed to reply that the Council anticipates that by a system of return feeders and boosters freedom from disturbance will be secured to the Observatory. Hereafter should this not prove to be the case a recommendation will be made to the Ratepayers to share a reasonable proportion of the cost of removal.

Chinese Proclamation.

The following correspondence is ordered for publication:—

—Council Room.

Shanghai, 27th April, 1905.

Sir,—I have the honour to refer to a proclamation of the Mixed Court Magistrate, dated the 27th ultimo, on the subject of an issue of five-cash pieces to be accepted and circulated in parity with the current copper coinage. This proclamation bears the stamp of your office, dated the following day, and has been found posted in and about the cash shops of the Settlement.

In this connection, I have the honour to allude to the procedure which has been in force for the past fifty years with the approval of the Consular Body, and under which, to quote the words of your predecessor "all Chinese proclamations, after having been signed by the Senior Consul, shall be handed to the Council, to be posted, either by their Police, or by the Chinese if accompanied by a member of the Police Force."

This procedure has not been followed in the present instance, and the Council's attention has only been drawn to the matter by the fact that the Police have removed and brought in so many of the proclamations as have been detected, on the grounds that they have been posted without authority.

The Council desires that you may be good enough to communicate with the Chinese Authorities in this matter, and to ask that these and all similar proclamations shall be forwarded through the customary channels, or that steps may otherwise be taken to prevent similar breaches of the understanding of 1876.

The proclamation under notice relates wholly to a new issue of provincial copper coins, and the Council, while admitting that the matter is, strictly speaking, a national and not a Municipal question, ventures to suggest to the Consular Body that the issue referred to appears to be contrary to the undertaking given in the British, American, and Japanese treaties in respect to uniform national coinage.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. Knappe,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

29th April, 1905.

Sir,—Acknowledging receipt of your letter of 27th inst., 05/220. I beg to inform you that I have communicated it to the Mixed Court Magistrate.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Dr. Knappe,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Public Soliciting.

Letter from Mr. R. E. Lewis is read in reference to the suppression of public soliciting by foreign women, and some discussion ensues. It is noted that in several recent cases the Consul concerned has stated that on a second charge being proved he will deport the offenders. The Council directs that the Police be unceasingly vigilant in the detection of all offences against public morals.

The meeting adjourns at 7.45 p.m.

The following are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

Health Department.**Notification of Infectious Disease.**

The following have been reported during the week ending Sunday, 14th May, 1905.	Deaths among Chinese population of 400,000.	Cases notified among Non-Chinese population of 8,500.
Small-pox.	0	0
Cholera.	0	0
Typhoid Fever.	—	0
Diphtheria.	5	0
Scarlet Fever.	0	1
Tuberculosis.	20	1
Total Deaths from all Causes.	112	0

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

Weekly Police Report.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made during the week ending 5th May, 1905.

Offences.	No. of apprehensions.
Assault	4
Breach of Garbage Regulations	14
Breach of Municipal Regulations	115
Burglary	2
Committing nuisance	429
Cutting and wounding	1
Extortion	5
Fighting and creating disturbance	22
Firing crackers and burning joss paper	5
Fraud	14
Furious driving	14
Gambling	5
Kidnapping	1
Larceny	28
Obstruction	155
Soliciting prostitution	16
Miscellaneous cases	17
Ricsha licenses suspended	22
Ricsha licenses confiscated	411
Wheelbarrow licenses suspended	82
Handcart license suspended	1
Beggars, hawkers, and ragpickers	317

Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police 1,710
Chinese dead bodies found in streets .. 7
Unmuzzled dogs captured

A. M. BOISRAGON, CAPT.,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Health Officer's Report for April.

There has been no exceptional prevalence of any preventable disease during April.

There were no deaths from Small-pox among foreigners and but two among the native population.

Diphtheria caused one death among the foreign resident population; there being 7 cases notified.

Tuberculosis continues to be by far the most common cause of death among both foreign and native populations. The Chinese habit of indiscriminate spitting, combined with overcrowding and the absence of any general knowledge regarding the cause of the disease (Consumption) among the majority of the native doctors is responsible for the undiminished death rate from this cause among the Chinese. Most cases among foreigners are probably derived by infection from native cases. By way of combatting this disease, in addition to general sanitary measures, placards, and notices calling attention to the danger of spitting, especially when the person suffers from Consumption, have been published. It is proposed to prepare a special notice giving measures for prevention of infection for distribution among the consumptive patients of the local Hospitals for Chinese, if acceptable to the physicians thereof.

The imposition of \$5 extra lekin on cattle coming to Shanghai from the Tanyang district has given the local butchers an opportunity for increasing the price of both beef and mutton. Measures are being taken, pending the adjustment of the lekin question by the Consular authorities, to ascertain what profits the butchers and cattle hongers are making and whether an increase in the price of meat is justifiable. There has been a shortage of the cattle supply since the extra lekin was imposed.

On account of continued adulteration of milk the YahLoong-shing dairy was closed and the license withdrawn. Four prosecutions for adulteration of milk were undertaken during the month, the sentences being fines of \$20 and \$50 and imprisonments of three weeks and one month respectively.

All the licensed laundries and dairies have been cleansed and whitewashed during the month and good headway has been made with the general scheme of whitewashing and cleansing all native dwellings within the Settlement, the main feature of which is that the occupiers themselves are required to do the cleansing and whitewashing under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors, who at the same time give advice regarding vaccination and other sanitary matters.

Here follow tables of Vital Statistics, Infectious Disease and Outdoor Sanitary Work; Work done in the Municipal Laboratory, Municipal Hospitals and Slaughter-house; and lists of Laundries, Dairies and Dealers in Perishable Food-stuffs, etc., licensed for the protection of the Public Health.

A. STANLEY,
Health Officer.

Deaths.

	Foreign Resident.	Non-Resident.	Native.
Small-pox	0	0	2
Cholera	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	0	—
Diphtheria	1	0	19
Scarlet Fever	0	7	0
Tuberculosis	1	2	87
From all causes ..	11	12	486

Summary of Revenue for April.

Description.	Estimate.	1905.			1904.			1903.		
		Number.	Amount.	Total from 1st January.	Number.	Amount.	Total from 1st January.	Number.	Amount.	Total from 1st January.
	Tls.		Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Land Tax	400,000	...	120,455.89	120,455.89	...	78,854.98	131,408.25	...	96,278.75	96,652.21
General Municipal Rate										
Foreign	242,000	...	31,955.55	68,361.20	...	25,411.26	52,520.12	...	25,680.30	47,937.48
Native	480,000	...	64,457.81	177,971.98	...	146,920.84	143,257.68	...	47,783.32	135,485.04
Wharfage Dues	180,000	...	...	58,451.54	...	...	40,949.16	...	...	38,756.14
License Fees										
Foreign Hotel and Tavern	5,550	24	1,517.61	2,579.49	22	681.17	1,857.92	18	813.12	1,650.64
Foreign Liquor Seller	10,100	108	4,286.78	6,906.88	84	2,432.31	5,093.21	76	2,265.76	4,628.60
Restaurant	5,200	49	1,500.00	2,541.81	40	875.49	1,883.77	43	962.40	1,916.47
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	600	24	157.36	261.11	20	109.32	221.38	16	87.33	164.87
Native Lodging-house	4,000	267	1,055.72	2,090.89	288	1,031.59	2,038.05	276	746.10	1,904.60
Native Wine-shop	6,000	458	1,307.18	2,895.16	591	1,526.90	2,983.92	537	1,462.93	2,935.69
Native Tea-shop	5,100	456	436.54	1,718.52	423	423.46	1,687.43	428	418.24	1,697.18
Foreign Theatre	900	11	152.00	273.46	8	48.99	291.06	4	68.51	209.50
Native Theatre	2,500	21	224.00	665.88	23	181.29	657.56	20	159.11	669.27
Native Pawn-shop	14,000	196	3,662.90	3,662.90	197	4,098.31	7,498.18	160	3,343.18	6,046.52
Markets (Private)	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium-shop	4,800	125	595.93	1,386.93	96	236.52	940.04	99	246.38	933.88
Opium-house	58,000	1,598	5,190.87	20,446.33	1,465	4,750.96	18,899.42	1,429	4,529.23	18,021.87
Cargo Boat	5,500	750	435.26	1,916.40	599	416.36	1,862.44	909	437.80	1,893.15
Ferry or Passenger Boat	700	56	81.26	318.45	41	60.02	235.10	39	56.94	243.38
Steam Launch	1,750	87	274.84	684.04	92	267.32	716.13	84	261.73	699.48
Native Boat	4,100	1,568	391.51	1,497.89	1,167	307.21	1,199.26	1,427	372.75	1,428.99
Sampa	1,700	151	109.49	662.00	87	63.55	468.12	125	86.47	481.70
Private-owned Pony and Carriage	10,700	P. 902 } C. 721 }	2,212.71	4,891.33	P. 995 } C. 735 }	2,401.07	5,136.16	P. 1064 } C. 757 }	2,472.92	5,147.63
Livery Stable	29,000	P. 813 } C. 673 }	2,541.32	9,929.59	P. 790 } C. 634 }	2,424.53	9,474.71	P. 664 } C. 565 }	2,187.46	8,610.50
Motor Car	300	22	95.75	160.60	14	55.65	115.22	3	13.36	17.77
Cart	12,400	960	1,231.27	5,448.76	1,094	1,715.73	4,521.02	662	965.88	4,277.55
Private-owned Ricksha	27,000	4,355	6,313.77	13,532.43	3,871	5,211.47	11,831.28	4,146	6,236.84	12,332.15
Public Ricksha	84,000	6,369	6,276.64	27,503.53	6,388	6,977.52	27,052.22	5,395	6,006.41	22,984.72
Sedan-chair	4,000	660	1,461.95	1,461.95	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheel-barrow	41,000	8,080	5,850.33	16,036.93	8,186	4,329.51	14,658.89	8,216	4,276.87	15,331.68
Dog	850	85	61.62	434.14	88	61.09	306.46	123	91.14	254.95
Miscellaneous	100	...	...	5.79	...	...	2.90	...	5.94	5.94
Rent of Municipal Properties										
Markets	21,500	1,622	1,751.23	7,190.02	1,381	1,513.60	6,088.26	1,333	1,461.06	5,792.98
Town Hall	2,000	...	280.00	295.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firemen's Quarters	1,650	...	156.00	380.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Tls.	1,617,500		267,132.00	558,038.73		193,388.02	495,855.32		209,777.22	439,102.53

A. JOHNSFORD,
Overseer of Taxes.

Infectious Disease Notified Among
Foreign Resident Population.

Small-pox	9	
Cholera	0	
Typhoid Fever	12	
Diphtheria	7	
Scarlet Fever	1	
Tuberculosis	3	
Municipal Hospitals for Infectious Disease.		
	Foreign.	Native.
Cases Admitted—Small-pox	3	1
Cholera	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	0
Diphtheria	1	1
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Other Diseases	1	36
Discharged	8	46
Died	0	1
Remaining last day of month	2	25

Municipal Laboratory.

Small-pox Vaccine issued	2,000 tubes.
Vaccinations	72
Diphtheria Antitoxin issued	50,000 units.
Cases undergoing anti-rabic treatment	2
Bacteriological examinations	48
Analyses	45

Report on Analysis of Water.

Sample Received, 28th April, 1905.
Report sent out 1st May, 1905.
Sample of water taken from Municipal Laboratory tap.
Physical Characters—Rather more opaque than usual. Colour—faintly yellowish green. Reaction neutral.

	Parts per Hundred Thousand.
Solid matters in Solution	16.5
(a) Volatile	9.0
(b) Fixed	7.5
Appearance on Ignition	charred.
Total Hardness	10.5
(a) Temporary	5.5
(b) Permanent	6.0
Chlorine	2.9
Nitrogen as Nitrates	.08
Saline Ammonia	.0015
Albuminoid Ammonia	.019
Poisonous Metals	Nil.
Nitrites	Nil.
Phosphates	Trace
Sulphates	Trace

Bacteriological Examination—200 microbes per c.c. were obtained by incubation of agar plates at blood-heat. Gelatine plates incubated at 23° C. yielded an average of 150 microbes per c.c. with very rapid liquefaction. On all the plates an exceptionally large quantity of moulds developed. The ratio of liquefying to non-liquefying organisms was about 1:4.

Report on Analysis.—A sample of water of a good degree of chemical and bacteriological purity.

Sanitary Work.

Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the Public	22
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from Officers of the Health Department	49

Written intimations issued for sanitary amendments	31
Second written intimations issued for sanitary amendments	7
Notices of intention to proceed served	0
Summonses	1
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	26
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam	2486
Rooms whitewashed	4462
Defective drainage amended	20
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy	6
Insanitary ditches, ponds, and creeks rendered healthy	9
Night-soil pits and kongs abolished	2
Exposed coffined corpses removed and buried	5
Smoke nuisance suppressed	0
Offensive trade processes amended	0
Other unhealthy conditions amended	4

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Licensed Laundries.

Laundry.	Situation.
Shanghai Washing Co.	34 Carter Road.
Yung Shing Washing Co.	302-8 Chungking
Shz Sing Washing Co.	104-5 Weihaiwei
Yung Sung Washing Co.	204 " "
Dong Foo Washing Co.	15 Yates Road.
Lee Sung Shing	501-2 Nth Honan
Van Woo	707 " "
Quin Yuen	510 " "
Ying Yet Lee	516 " "
Yah Kee	517-8 " "
Ying Zung Kee	519-0 " "
Union	434 " "
Wong Zung Chong	1381 Haining
International	512-9 Range
Yah Sing	546 Wosung
Ching Kee	1113 " "
Jeu Kong Jao	" "
Chapoo	402 Chapoo Road.
Miller	308 Miller
N. Y. K.	North Szechuen Road.
Jim	1858 Seward Road.
Wo Yue	1859 " "
Yu Shing	1860 " "
D. Taung Foo	1861 " "
Meu Shing	1862 " "
Ah Leon	1863 " "
George	1864 " "
Sze Zung Kee	200-2 Tongshan Rd.
Ah Fong	205-6 " "
Ah Kee	222 " "
Yung Woo	222a " "
Ah Wire	165-6 Deut Road.
Ah Kiang	467 " "
Old Ah Foo	439-1 " "
Jackson	472-3 " "
Rig Sam	59-1 " "
Nippon	296 Scott Road.
Jim	1139 Sing-kei-pang Rd.

Licensed Dairies.

Dairymen.	Situation.
R. W. Shaw	The Farm.
F. G. Keeling	St. George's Farm.
Mrs. Robinson	Swiss Farm.
Mrs. Flood	Fairfield Dairy.
Mrs. Grandon	Yangtsepoow Farm.
T. J. Rowland	Home Farm.
D. W. Crawford	Sicawei Road.
A. Culty	French Camp.
E. L. Collingwood	Paoshan Dairy.
Hung Fei	Bubbling Well Roa.l
Sing Kee	" "
Yuen Sung	" "
Yet Hing	Sinza Road.
Kong Kee	" "
Zun Chee	" "
Hop Shing	" "
Zee Butler	Burkill Road.
Tai Woo	French Creek.
Dong Hing	Li Hongkew.
Mo Hung Sing	" "
Kong Zung	North Szechuen Road.
Ah Kwai	Shanghai Dairy.
Yong Shu Fong	Haining Road.
Chiu Chun	Yangtsepoow Dairy.
Yat Sing	Woosung Road.
Sing Shing	Markham Road.
Chang Tsu Liang	Ho'gkew Dairy.
Hai Yong Shing	Route Voyron.
Astor Dairy	Ward Road.
Hong Kee	North Szechuen Road
	Extension.

Licensed Butchers, Poultry,
Game, and Vegetable Dealers.

Butchers.	Situation.
Yah Tai	Maloo Market.
Tain Tai	" "
Hong Kee	" "
Hop Foong	" "
Koong Kee	" "
L. Hopkins	Ningpo Road.
Yue Shing	Tiendong Road.
Yun Cheong	" "
Tain Tsiang	" "
Chang Kee	Woosung Road.
Yung Kee	Market Road.
Man Woo	" "
General Supply Co.	Broadway.
W. Fitterer	" "
Fook Loong	Woosung Road.
R. Neumann	Astor Road.
Yong Ta	Maloo Market.

Vegetable &
Game Dealers.

	Situation.
Yun Mow	Maloo Market.
Yak Foong	" "
Ching Kee	" "
Shun Mau	" "
Zung Mow	" "
Yak Yuen	" "
Nie Mau	" "
Tai Mow	" "
Chon Kee	" "
Han Mow	Tiendong Road.
Quine Kee	" "
Cheng Kee	Market Road.

Slaughter-House and Cattle-Shed Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected at Slaughter-house.	Passed for Slaughter from Cattle-sheds.	Passed for Export from Cattle-sheds.	Rejected at Cattle-sheds.
Oxen	1,696	4	1,696	0	0
Sheep	2,732	7	2,732	62	3
Calves	389	0	389	0	0
Pigs	213	7	23	0	0

Victoria Nursing Home.

Cases Admitted into the Home	28
Discharged	32
Died	3
Remaining last day of month	13
Nursed outside the Home	3
Daily visits	0
Nursing pre-engagements	1

THE EDUCATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF
CHINA.

17th May.

Fifth Triennial Meeting.

The Fifth Triennial Meeting of the Educational Association of China commences its gatherings in the Union Church Hall (not the Union Church as notified in the programme) this morning at nine o'clock. From far and near, well-known educationists and missionaries have been arriving during the last few days, to be reinforced by the arrival from Ningpo of the delegates who have been present at the Sixth Chinese National Christian Endeavour Convention just concluded in that city. Representatives from Japan and the Philippines are also expected, and the meeting, judging from the widespread interest it has created, and the number and ability of those who will take part in it, promises to be one of the most interesting and profitable ever held in Shanghai. Who can tell what will be the outcome, in the not distant future, of the deliberations of scores of well-qualified men and women, who have met together, full of zeal and hopefulness, to consider how best they can promote the welfare, spiritually, mentally, and physically, of the people of China, just being awakened, as it were, from their long sleep.

A glance at the programme is all that is needed to show what care and thought have been given to its drawing up, in order that every phase of the educational problem in China might have its due share of attention. It is evident that

the predominant motive is that the important subjects to be discussed should be regarded, to a large extent, from a practical point of view, and this being the case, it is not too much to expect that the many who will be gathered together at the meetings, as well as that larger number who are unable to be present, but who will be able to study the report of the proceedings when published, will be the better instructed as to how they should grapple with the many and difficult problems with which they are confronted in their efforts to elevate and instruct the people of this country.

The meeting will be made the more interesting by the general exhibits of text books, books for supplementary reading, books for Biblical instruction, and industrial school work. It is a matter of regret that the selections from the Chinese educational exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, and also the exhibit in connection with educational progress in the Philippines, have not arrived as was expected. In this connection, it may also be mentioned that Dr. David P. Barrows, General Superintendent of Public Instruction in Manila, will also be unable to be present.

The three days during which the Conference will sit, will be very full ones. Devotional meetings will be held each day at 8.30 a.m. commencing to-morrow, and morning, afternoon, and evening meetings will be held. Perhaps the public meetings every evening will be those which will prove to be the most convenient for many to attend, and the programme is certainly attractive and varied enough to suit all tastes. To-night at eight o'clock Bishop J. W. Bashford, D.D., and the Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D.D., will give addresses, the former on "The Educational Outlook in China," and the latter on "The Function of Education in the Old China and in the New." On Thursday evening, at half-past eight o'clock, there will be a musical entertainment under the direction of the Misses Richard, and on Friday evening, at eight o'clock, the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., will give a lantern lecture on "Lubeck."

Last Night's Reception.

Last night, at half-past eight o'clock, a reception of the delegates and friends of the Association was held at the American Consulate, by the Hon. J. W. Davidson, Vice-Consul-General, and the American University Club.

The American Consulate-General was given over to the reception, the Hon. J. W. Davidson, and Mr. J. H. Arnold, Deputy Consul-General, welcoming the guests. The stairway to the reception hall was lined with beautiful flowers, arum lilies, and marguerites predominating, while the walls were draped with flags set off by evergreen. The rooms in which the guests were accommodated were also tastefully decorated. The town band occupied the balcony, and during the reception, which was largely attended, played selections of music.

On Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, there will be a reception at St. John's College, Jessfield, to give the members of the Conference an opportunity of meeting once more in social intercourse before leaving for their widely-separated fields of labour.

FIRST DAY.

Heavy rain was falling, accompanied by thunder and lightning, when at 9 o'clock

on Wednesday morning the members and friends of the Educational Association of China held their first meeting at the Union Church Hall. The attendance was large and the keenest interest was taken in the proceedings.

After a short devotional service, the Rev. W. M. Hayes, D. D., delivered the opening address, in which he made various suggestions as to the different lines of work in the educating of the Chinese, such as, for instance, the use of the vernacular language rather than the Wēnli, the use of the object lesson, and the giving up of the Chinese memorising system.

This was followed by the organisation of the Conference, the appointment of officers, etc., and the admission of new members. The reports of general officers were then presented.

At 11 o'clock, the Rev J. Harada of Kobe, Japan, read an able paper on "Japanese Educational Influence in China." He referred to the ever-increasing number of Japanese teachers in China, and to the many Chinese students in Japan, also to the large amount of Japanese literature on almost every subject in the Chinese language. The tendency, he thought, would be towards materialism and scepticism, but the opening of the minds of the people could only be regarded as of great and lasting importance which must eventuate in good. At the conclusion of the paper Mr G. E. Turner, of the Philippines, in the unavoidable absence of Dr. David P. Barrows, the General Superintendent of Public Instruction, Manila, made a few appropriate remarks, referring to the condition of education in the public schools and colleges in the largest cities. He mentioned that there were now 400,000 scholars in the schools opened by the Americans, also 8,000 native teachers, all of whom could read, write, and speak English, and all of whom were interested in education. In three years the number of school children had doubled.

The next paper was an extremely interesting one by Dr. C. M. Lacey cites on "Lessons from the System of Governmental Control of Education in India." As printed copies of the paper were in the hands of those present, Prof. Sites contented himself with giving just the most salient points. Speaking of the Problems and Policies in India and in China, he treated the question under the following headings: 1, Reaching the Masses, 2, The Examination Machine, 3, The Civil Service and Practical Life, 4, English and the Vernacular, 5 Religion in Schools and Colleges, 6, Paternalism and Voluntary Co-operation, concluding with an outline project of educational organisation for China.

On the conclusion of the paper an interesting discussion took place in which the following gentlemen participated:—The Rev. Mr. Thwing, of Honolulu, Rev. Pastor Kranz, Rev. Mr. Ohlinger, Rev. Mr. Wannamaker, Canton. Rev. Mr. Harada, of Kobe Rev. Mr. Hinman, Rev. Dr. Stuart of Nanking, Rev. Mr. Bevan, and the Rev. Dr. Reid.

The afternoon was wholly taken up with the sectional meetings, and in the evening the large Union Church Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, when Bishop J. M. Bashford, D.D. gave a very able paper on "The Educational Outlook in China," followed by a paper by the Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D.D., on "The Function of Education in the Old China and the New." Needless to say the paper was in every respect an excellent one.

THE HOTEL DES COLONIES CO., LD.

Annual Meeting.

The third Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Hotel on Wednesday. Present: Messrs. L. R. Burkhardt (Chairman), P. F. Lavers, C. Paturel (Directors), J. M. Tavares (Manager), J. C. Porter (Secretary), G. H. King, J. Rosenbaum, W. Brand, E. L. Mondon, P. Marshall, A. R. Leake (Auditor), Baron Ward, M. L. Kristensen, and J. Joseph, representing 1,738 shares.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and with your approval we will accept them as read. You will note with much satisfaction that the directors are able to put before you a largely improved result of a year's working and while this can be attributed in a measure to the abnormal conditions prevalent through the East owing to the war, it will be clear to you that a very large amount of praise is due to our manager and his staff for the very satisfactory credit balance that is at our disposal. The directors ask you to rest satisfied with a 10 per cent dividend because, though more might be paid away, it is impossible to forget the results of former years and the extraordinary fluctuations in Hotel affairs which render it in our opinion quite desirable to keep a sum of money on one side for possible needs; the need we hope for is nothing more serious than the payment to you of an interim dividend at the end of the next six months. The sinking fund is carefully kept on a basis of accumulations, by which the shareholders' capital can be repaid to them in full when the Company's leases expire. I do not know that I have further comments to make; the results of the year are only the outcome of very hard and zealous efforts on the part of those who are working for you, and it will be by result you will have to judge them. Before asking you to pass the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my power any question that may be put to me.

Mr. Rosenbaum asked if an interim dividend could not be paid during the current year, as the shareholders would not be kept waiting for their money.

The Chairman again explained that Hotel matters fluctuate a great deal, and that because the first six months of a year were very good it did not follow that the next six months would be equally prosperous. Now they were in a good position they might be able to pay interim dividends for the next twenty years.

Mr. Brand asked if any steps had been taken with regard to the rebuilding or extending of the Hotel. He had been to the Astor House a few evenings previously and could not help noticing what a beautiful hotel it was. Other hotels were also extending and building and the Hotel des Colonies would soon seem very small. If shareholders wanted good dividends something would have to be done.

The Chairman replied that the matter was under consideration. He thought that in the course of the next two months something more would be heard about it. For the present he could not go beyond that.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. P. F. Lavers: That the report and balance-sheet be adopted,

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. Paturel: That a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent on the amount of the capital of the Company be declared, and the same payable on the 18th inst., or as soon after as possible.

Proposed by Mr. A. R. Leake, seconded by Mr. Brand: That Mr. L. R. Burkhardt, the retiring director, be re-elected.

Proposed by Mr. P. F. Lavers, seconded by Mr. C. Paturel: That Mr. A. R. Leake be re-elected auditor.

The Chairman said that considering the staff had worked so well he proposed that they should be given a bonus of 10 per cent on their salaries.

Mr. Leake, in seconding this resolution, said he had had many opportunities of seeing how the staff had worked. They had earned every cent of their bonus.

In reply to Mr. Brand the Chairman explained that only the foreign staff and the Chinese clerks would receive a bonus, the boys and cook had already received one.

The resolution was carried unanimously, as was also a vote of thanks to the directors and the chairman, proposed by Mr. Brand.

Reports.

WEEKS & CO., LD.

REPORT

of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the twelve months ended 28th February, 1905, for presentation to the shareholders at the fifth ordinary general meeting to be held at No. 1, Yuen-ming-yuen Road, on Friday, the 26th of May, 1905, at 5.30 p.m.

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 28th February, 1905.

The increase in the volume of business done during the year is very gratifying, and while some of it is due to the abnormal conditions prevailing in the closing months, a large portion may be attributed to a real growth.

The net profit, including \$600.65 brought forward from previous account, amounts to \$60,432.84, which, after deducting the interim dividend of \$11,440.80 paid on the 5th December, 1904, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation, etc., leaves a balance of \$48,992.04 to be now dealt with. This the Directors recommend should be disposed of in the following manner:—

To payment of a final dividend of 6 per cent per annum, making 9 per cent for the year.....	23,301.60
" write off property account.....	2,200.00
" write off all goodwill account.....	20,000.00
" carry forward balance to new account.....	3,490.44
	\$48,992.04

Directors.—Mr. W. H. Poate retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. A. R. Leake retires and offers himself for re-election.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDING 28th FEB., 1905.

Dr.	\$
To Interim Dividend paid 5/12/04	11,440.80
„ Allowance for Bad and Doubtful Debts	2,000.00
„ Depreciation on Fixtures and Furniture	761.63
„ Property Working Account, Tls. 3,488.82 @ 75	4,651.76
„ Directors' and Auditor's Fees	1,500.00
„ Balance, being net profit	\$60,432.84
Less Interim Dividend as above	11,440.80
	<u>48,992.04</u>
	\$69,346.23
Cr.	\$
By Balance brought forward from last account	15,358.72
Less extra flotation expenses written off	\$1,410.47
Less	1903/4...
Dividend 13,347.60	<u>14,758.07</u>
	600.65
„ Dividends on Shares	168.26
„ Bad and Doubtful Debts recovered	72.24
„ Transfer Fees	79.00
„ Balance from Working Account	<u>68,426.08</u>
	\$69,346.23

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.	Liabilities.	\$	cts.
Capital Account—			
19,418 fully paid-up shares of \$20 each		388,360.00	
Mortgage on Property, Tls. 150,000 @ 75		200,000.00	
Sundry Creditors		15,857.52	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation—			
Current Account, Tls. 30,997.96 @ 75		\$ 42,462.96	
Property Account, Tls. 638.73 @ 75		851.64	
		<u>43,314.60</u>	
Dividends uncollected		374.10	
Profit and Loss Account Balance 28th February, 1905...		<u>48,992.04</u>	
		\$696,898.26	
Cr.	Assets.	\$	
Cash in Hand		7,066.27	
Stock as per Inventory		150,002.29	
Fixtures and Furniture		\$6,242.00	
added during the year		1,219.63	
		<u>7,461.63</u>	
Allowance for depreciation		761.63	
		<u>6,700.00</u>	
Sundry Debtors		56,517.58	
Property, Land, and Buildings, Tls. 300,000, at cost equal to		<u>402,200.00</u>	
Goodwill Account		20,000.00	

HANKOW BRANCH—

Stock	43,742.96
Fixtures and Furniture	2,478.72
Allowance for depreciation	208.72
	<u>1,870.00</u>
Sundry Debtors	7,394.16
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	589.30
Cash in hand	<u>409.26</u>
	54,005.68
Less Sundry creditors	508.62
	<u>53,497.06</u>
SHARE INVESTMENT—	
4 North-China Insurance Co., Ltd. @ 63=Tls. 252	
8 Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. @ 52	416
	<u>915.06</u>
	\$696,898.26

E. & O. E.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE, } Directors.
W. H. POATE, }

A. H. BROOKS,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1905.

I hereby certify that I have examined the above Balance Sheet and find same to be in accordance with the Books and Accounts as kept by the Company. I also certify that, to the best of my belief and knowledge, the Books and Accounts of the Company disclose the true Assets and Liabilities as at 28th February, 1904.

ARTHUR R. LEAKE,
Chartered Accountant.

THE HOTEL DES COLONIES CO., LD.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors beg to submit for the information of shareholders the annexed duly audited statement of the Company's accounts to the 31st March 1905.

The net profit, after paying all fees and expenses amounts to Tls. 38,817.29. Of this sum the Directors propose to pay Dividend of 10 per cent at Exchange 75.00 on Shareholders' Capital, absorbing

a sum of	Tls. 22,500.00
To write off to the Sinking Fund	7,000.00
„ pay Manager's Commission as per agreement	2,114.74
„ carry forward	<u>7,202.56</u>
	Tls. 38,817.30

The Sinking Fund, Tls. 14,556.22, will then amount to Tls. 21,556.92 which is invested in first-class securities.

Directors.—Mr. L. R. Burkhardt retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. A. R. Leake, who has audited the accounts for the past year, offers himself for re-election.

L. R. BURKHARDT,
Chairman

Shanghai, 1st May, 1905.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ending 31st March, 1905.

Dr.	Tls.
To Depreciation on Fixtures and Furniture	2,759.15
„ Bad Debts written off	\$1,928.63
„ Less Bad Debts recovered	421.18
„ Directors' and Auditor's Fees	1,800.00
„ Exchange account	226.95
„ Legal Expenses account	101.36
„ Balance	<u>38,817.29</u>
	Tls. 44,835.34
Cr.	Tls.
By Balance Brought forward	680.61
„ Interest account	671.77
„ Transfer Fees account	57.53
„ Working account	<u>43,425.43</u>
	Tls. 44,835.34

BALANCE SHEET.

Liabilities.	Tls.
Sundry Creditors Account (including Directors' and Auditor's Fees)	8,922.70
Capital Account (9,000 Shares at Tls. 25.00 fully paid up)	225,000.00
Unclaimed Dividends account: 1903	\$344.00
1904	\$527.59
	<u>653.69</u>
Sinking Fund Account	14,556.22
Profit and Loss Account	<u>38,817.29</u>
	Tls. 287,949.90

Assets.	Tls.
Cash in hand and at Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	21,596.81
Hotel and Annexe Lease Account	87,500.00
Goodwill	100,000.00
Sundry Debtors Account	9,485.66
Stocks on hand (Wine, Provisions, Cigars. etc.)	5,042.55
Furniture Account: Valuation 31/3/1902	\$40,000.00
Addition to 31/3 1904	\$ 7,257.66
Addition during current year	<u>12,393.47</u>
	\$19,651.13
Less Depreciation for year ending 31/3/05	<u>3,678.87</u>
	15,972.26
	<u>41,979.20</u>

Fire Insurance (unexpired) ... 432.95
Investments Account:

70 Shanghai and Wharf Debentures of	Tls. 100.00	7,000.00
30 Shanghai Land Investment Debentures of	Tls. 100.00	3,000.00
38 Shanghai Gas Co's New Debentures of	Tls. 100.00	3,800.00
70 Astor House Debentures of	Tls. 100.00	7,000.00
16 Shanghai Mutual Telephone Shares		<u>1,112.73</u>

Tls. 287,949.90

I hereby certify that I have examined the above Accounts and find them to be in accordance with the books of the Company, and the books of the Company disclose the true Assets and Liabilities as at 31st March, 1905.

All payments have been properly vouched for and all my requirements as Auditor have been met and complied with. I have carefully examined the Book Debts and have written off all Bad and Doubtful Debts.

ARTHUR R. LEAKE, } Auditor.
Chartered Accountant }

Shanghai 18th April, 1905.

Amusements.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

Those who hoped that the resuscitation of the Philharmonic Society would bring back the palmy days of the old Society had their hopes again fulfilled by on Monday night's concert. A "large and fashionable," and music-loving, audience assembled at the Lyceum to enjoy a remarkably well-arranged programme, and there was no doubt that they did enjoy it. The performance opened with Mozart's Overture to "La Flûte Enchantée," admirably played by an orchestra comprising all our best amateurs, under the talented direction of Signor Valenza, and Mozart's delightful melodies were rendered as they deserved. The other orchestral numbers were a Rêverie by Schumann, and a Minuet by Boccherini, both well-known and always welcome; Haydn's Symphony I.; and a Hungarian March by A. H. Chelard; and it is difficult to say in which of this varied selection the orchestra acquitted itself best. There were two other instrumental numbers, for the Society were fortunate enough to secure the collaboration of the renowned cello player, Herr Blazek, the bandmaster of the Kaiserin Elisabeth, whose rendering of "Kol Nidrie," by Max Bruch, and "Sur le Lac," by B. Godard, was a treat not often realised here by those who love this crown prince of stringed instruments.

There were three vocal numbers in the programme. Miss Petersen, whose charming fresh young voice was admirably suited to it, gave us Teresa del Riego's "O, Dry those Tears," with a delicious violin obbligato by her sister, Miss B. Petersen, A.C.V.; Mr. J. T. Tyack sang in rather an amateur fashion R. Broom's impressive ballad, "Stars may Forget," and Mr. P. V. Oudin quite captivated his audience by the feeling which he put into his singing of two always popular songs, C. Chaminade's "L'Anneau d'Argent," and B. Godard's "Chanson de Florian." Miss Petersen and Mr. Oudin were encored enthusiastically; Miss Petersen choosing for her second flight a reassuring ballad, "Beyond," by E. St. Quintin; and Mr. Oudin singing Pagliacci's "Pierrot et Pierrette," a really delightful choice. Mr. Ward, who has an exquisite touch, accompanied Mr. Tyack; Mrs. Petersen accompanied her daughter; and Miss Maud Owers most artistically accompanied Mr. Oudin. The orchestra gave one the impression of great gentleness and good breeding, but it blazed up now and then in the Symphony.

MR. WARD'S ORGAN RECITAL.

"Good wine needs no bush," and therefore it is not surprising that the Cathedral was well filled on Friday night to hear the new organist, in spite of the fact that the programme had not been published. The Recital opened well with Bach's glorious "Toccata and Fugue in D. Minor." The arpeggio passages were given with brilliance, and the short series of antiphonal phrases in the fugue received a scholarly interpretation. It is a far cry from Bach to the modernity of Dvorak, but the composer of the "Spectre's Bride" has seldom written anything more tender and tuneful than the largo from the "New World Symphony." The organist's choice of stops in this piece was most tasteful, and his subdued staccato pedalling was one of the best features of an exceptionally fine rendering. Barnett's "Offertoire," with its haunting melody, was the next organ-piece, after which came a violin solo. The player chose Raff's well-known "Cavatina in D Major." The double-stopping at the close of the piece was finely given, and the whole performance was remarkable for purity and beauty of tone. Then followed a graceful "Allegretto" by Wolstenholme, and the recital closed with West's sonorous "Festal Commemoration March." The vocal numbers comprised a characteristic song by Henschel, and the difficult aria from the "Elijah"—"It is enough;" in which Mr. V. Meyer's fine voice was heard to advantage.

Mr. Ward's playing cannot fail to appeal to all lovers of good music. The fatal fault, common to so many organists, of a certain blurred manner in playing fugal music, is conspicuous by its absence in Mr. Ward. The organ, which has lately been giving trouble with the reeds, was in its best condition; and the programme was not too long. We missed the great name of Henry Smart, that prince of writers for the organ; but in a short programme it is of course impossible to draw upon many composers. We hope that Mr. Ward will soon favour us with another recital, and that his next programme will be equally interesting and eclectic.

DOTTED QUAVER.

S. V. C., ARTILLERY.

Annual Rifle Meeting.

The annual rifle meeting of the S. V. C. Artillery, took place on Saturday and Sunday. There was a splendid entry and a good turn-out. The meeting opened at 2 p.m. on Saturday in bright sunshine and otherwise favourable conditions, the wind blowing fairly steadily from the south-east. Sunday morning, however, when the competitions were continued at 8.30 a.m., the weather was most unfavourable, shooting being carried on in heavy rain, with a westerly wind blowing in fitful gusts. The ground was a perfect quagmire, which made shooting, particularly in the quick-firing competition, anything but a pleasure, and seriously handicapped the competitors in the "Dewar" Cup competition, almost necessitating a postponement of that competition. Later in the day the rain stopped, but the light remained dull. In spite of these disadvantages, the shooting was consistently good throughout the meeting, as evidenced by the appended scores.

Gunner Richards deserves mention for his score of 93 at 200, 500, and 600 yards, and Sergt. Davis for two "possibles" in the Quick-firing Competition. At the conclusion of the meeting Mrs. Collyer presented the prizes to the successful competitors, speaking a few words of approbation to each prizeman. Introducing Mrs. Collyer, Major Brodie Clarke said he thanked Mrs. Collyer heartily for consenting to present the prizes and he was sure the Battery felt honoured by her presence, and to receive their prizes from her hands. The fact that Capt. Collyer had done so much to further the interests of the Volunteer Corps during his brief residence in Shanghai would add to their pleasure. Mrs. Collyer then presented the prizes to the successful competitors, after which Lieut. Crossley thanked her for attending in such wretched weather, remarking that although this was the first time she had honoured them with her presence, he hoped, and was sure that all the Battery would join with him in the wish that she might so honour them on many future occasions.

Capt. Collyer, in reply, thanked the Battery for the honour done to Mrs. Collyer and himself in inviting them to be present on that occasion. The Artillery was in his opinion the senior Company—he always looked upon the Artillery as the leading division, the Cavalry next, and then the Infantry. He congratulated the Battery upon the good record they had shown up till now. He said they had done excellent work under the command of Capt. Marshall, who had brought them to a very high standard, and he hoped they would give the same support to Lieut. Crossley, who was a most able officer, if not perhaps a crack shot. (Lieut. Crossley had shot for Mrs. Collyer for the Ladies' Prize.)

Three cheers and tigers were heartily given by the members of the Battery for Mrs. Collyer, Capt. Collyer, and Major Brodie Clarke.

Major Clarke thanked the Battery for the compliment to him and wished them luck, remarking that he was leaving for home this week, and hoped on his return to find the Battery in as efficient a state as at present.

The results of the meeting were as follow. The scores given include handicaps, except in the Quick-firing Competition and the Aggregates.

1.—THE BATTERY COMPETITION.

Three prizes. Handicap. Ranges: 200, 500, and 600 yards. Targets: Bisley. Conditions: seven shots and one sighter at each range.

- 1.—Gun. Richards 93
- 2.—Sergt. Stewart 93
- 3.—Tpqr. Mitchell 87*

* After deducting 6 points accumulated handicaps.

2.—THE SERVICE COMPETITION.

Three prizes. Handicap. Ranges: 300 yards standing and 400 yards sitting. Targets: No. 2 Bisley. Conditions: seven shots at each range.

- 1.—Tpqr. Mitchell 68
- 2.—Gun. Wagstaff 60
- 3.—" Marechal 57

3.—THE FILE COMPETITION.

Two first and two second prizes. Handicap. Ranges: 300 and 400 yards. Targets: regimental. conditions: Competitors will shoot in pairs, which will be chosen by lot on the Range, and prizes will be won by pairs making the highest scores at the two ranges. Seven shots and one sighter at each range.

- 1.—Guns. Cooper and Knott ... 142
2.—Sergt. Davis and Gun. Passeri 134

4.—THE DEWAR CHALLENGE CUP.

(Subdivision Competition.)

The Winning Team will hold the Cup for one year and each man will be presented with a souvenir. Ranges: 500 to 150 yards. Target: kneeling man, stationery. Conditions: team of six chosen by each Sergeant from his own subdivision. Starting from 600 yards the team will double up the Range; on the first whistle being blown, halt, and fire two shots (10 secs. given), on second whistle being blown cease-fire and again proceed at the double till signal to fire again and so on. Firing more than two shots at range or after cease-fire, two points deducted. Each hit on the black will count two. Ten rounds each man. No magazines. Sergeants will toss for order of shooting.

Won by No. 4 Subdivision, 34 points.

5.—THE QUICKFIRING COMPETITION.

Three prizes. Ranges: 150 and 250 yards. Targets: head and shoulders. Conditions: (1) 150 yards kneeling, target will appear for 4 secs. and disappear for 4 secs., competitors to fire one shot each time target appears. (2) 250 yards behind cover, seven shots in 45 secs. Magazines optional. Seven shots each range. No sighter.

- 1.—Sergt. Davis 42
2.—Bomb. Dahl 33
3.—{Sergt. Stewart... 30} Tie.
 {Gun. McAlister 30}

6.—THE LADIES' PRIZE.

Four prizes—two for ladies and two for competitors. Handicap. Ranges: 700 and 800 yards. Targets: Bisley. Conditions: seven shots and a sighter at each range. Competitors will nominate a lady and shoot for same. Prizes will be forwarded by the Battery. Names of winners only will be published.

- 1.—Gun. McAlister 62
2.—" Cooper 55

7.—THE GRAND AGGREGATE.

Presented by Lieut. Crossley. Three prizes. No handicap. Won by the competitors who make the highest aggregate during meeting excluding Dewar Cup Competition. Individual scores will count in the File Competition.

- 1.—Gun. Richards 275
2.—" Wagstaff 269
3.—Sergt. Davis 262
4.—Bomb. Dahl 261
5.—Sergt. Stewart 258
6.—Tptr. Mitchell 245
7.—Gun. McAlister 233
8.—" Marechal 231

8.—THE CONSOLATION AGGREGATE.

Presented by the Non-Coms. Two prizes. Open to those making the highest aggregate, excluding the winners of one first or second prize and winners of two third prizes whether in single competition or in aggregate during this Meeting.

- 1.—Gup. Binstead 225
2.—2nd-Lieut. Orr 217

9.—THE GRIFFINS' AGGREGATE.

Presented by Lieut. Orr. Two prizes. Open to those only who have never won a prize in any previous competition (battery, corps, or otherwise) in Shanghai or elsewhere.

- 1.—Sergt. Stewart 258
2.—Gun. Marechal 231

10.—THE ELLIOTT CHALLENGE CUP.

Cup to be held for one year. Winner will be presented with a souvenir. Won by the Competitor making the highest aggregate during the Meeting (no handicap) and not winning a prize.

- 1.—Gun. Collins 209

SPORT.

Cricket.

S. C. C., 1st XI v. NEXT XXII.

This, the first match of the season, was played on Saturday. The next XXII went in first to bat and made a disastrous start, losing four wickets for sixteen runs, Dew being the successful bowler. With S. O. Limby and L. R. Wheen together runs began to come slowly. Both men played steadily for some time, then Wheen was let off. The partnership brought the total to 66, when Limby was dismissed. Wheen soon followed him and the remainder of the innings was a procession to and from the wicket. Only fifteen men of the Next XXII went in, and the total reached was exactly a century. But for the display of Wheen and Limby the side would have made a sorry show. The fielding of the 1st XI was not brilliant, several catches being dropped.

It was getting rather late when the eleven went in to bat and there was little prospect of their making the runs so slow a wicket. One wicket falling for five runs, two for seven, and three for fifteen, it looked as if the side would be dismissed, but after the fall of the fourth wicket for nineteen, Stanion and Tyack got set and they carried the score to 77 before Stewart bowled Tyack. The game was then closed, the first eleven having made 77 for 5 wickets. Limby is a promising bowler and keeps a good length. He captured three wickets for twenty runs. Stewart also did well with the ball, his two wickets costing fourteen runs. Scores:—

NEXT XXII.

A. E. Stewart, b. Dew	4
A. F. Wheen, c. Billings, b. Dew	1
T. H. Frazer, c. Moule, b. Dew	0
A. G. Ward, st. Sheldon, b. Saker	9
S. O. Limby, c. Billings, b. Symonds	29
L. R. Wheen, c. Billings, b. Cumming	33
W. A. Crombie, c. Saker, b. Cumming	5
V. M. Greyburn, c. Sheldon, b. Symonds	4
H. P. Dudley, run out	0
D. G. Donnelly, st. Sheldon, b. Moule	0
W. H. Rogers, st. Sheldon, b. Moule	2
G. H. Wright, l.b.w., b. Cumming	5
D. Brand, not out	3
W. A. Kirschstein, b. Moule	0
G. A. Turner, b. Cumming	0
Extras	5

Total, for 14 wickets 100

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. C. Dew	6	4	6	3
R. M. Saker	4	0	14	1
G. M. Billings	5	0	23	0
W. K. Stanion	4	0	15	0
W. N. Symonds	4	0	20	2
E. O. Cumming	6.1	0	12	4
W. H. Moule	4	1	5	3

FIRST XI

B. P. Sheldon, c. Wright, b. Limby	5
G. M. Billings, b. Stewart	1
J. T. Tyack, b. Stewart	30
W. H. Moule, c. Dudley, b. Limby	2
W. K. Stanion, not out	25
G. C. Dew, b. Limby	9
J. Duncan	
W. N. Symonds	
E. O. Cumming	did not bat.
G. F. C. Cunningham	
R. M. Saker	

Extras..... 5

Total, for 5 wickets 77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. E. Stewart	12.2	5	14	2
S. O. Limby	10	2	20	3
A. G. Ward	5	0	20	0
W. A. Crombie	7	2	18	0

S. R. C., PRESIDENT'S XII v.

CAPTAIN'S XII.

The Shanghai Recreation Club played a practice game on Saturday afternoon—President's XII v. Captain's XII. The wicket was rather slow and it was with difficulty that runs were obtained. The bowlers, on the other hand, had a crop of wickets at small cost. The scores were:—

PRESIDENT'S XII.

H. Veitch, b. Turnbull	7
J. S. Watson, b. Turnbull	0
T. Wallace, b. S. Wallace	10
V. Connelly, c. Waller, b. S. Wallace	9
J. B. Wallace, l.b.w., b. S. Wallace	3
W. G. Brown, not out	21
W. E. Wilson, run out	0
C. Harber, b. S. Wallace	0
J. Bell, b. S. Wallace	0
G. G. Perfect, b. S. Wallace	2
F. Fegan, b. S. Wallace	0
W. R. Kinipple, b. Waller	0
Extras	12

Total.....64

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. Wallace	14	2	28	7
W. J. Turnbull	9	2	16	2
A. J. Waller	4.2	0	8	1

CAPTAIN'S XII.

H. W. H. Wolfenden, c. Wallace, b. Wilson	5
T. Veitch, c. H. Veitch, b. Wilson	4
E. T. Brewer, b. Connelly	2
G. Kingsmill, c. Watson, b. Bell	2
W. J. Turnbull, c. Wilson, b. Connelly	8
A. J. Waller, c. Fegan, b. Bell	8
S. Wallace, b. Connelly	6
R. J. Brandt, not out	11
C. Watson, b. Connelly	0
C. Hill, c. Fegan, b. Harber	0
A. Morse, b. Harber	0
J. Hayward, b. Harber	2
Extras	4

Total...52

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Connelly	11	3	24	4
Wilson	3	0	11	2
Bell	5	1	13	2
Harber	2.2	0	4	3

* The extras are put in the analysis.

The Shanghai Gun Club.

OPENING SHOOT.

Weather conditions were dismal for the opening shoot of the Shanghai Gun Club at Trefancha on Sunday, but the members,

not o be depressed, turned up in what was really very good muster. Owing to the rain they were deprived of the accompanying presence of the ladies, and the light was poor for shooting. Wind there was none.

Shooting took place for a cup presented by Mr. G. E. Tucker, and the conditions were: twenty birds from the Magau trap, with handicap, and five shots at the running rabbit. The following scores were made:—

	Birds.	Add H'cap.	Total.
G. D. Coutts.....	18	6	24
H. E. Campbell ...	18	6	24
E. O. Cumming.....	15	8	23
G. A. Richardson...	13	10	23
H. J. Craig	14	8	22
F. Fearon	16	4	20
T. Morgan Phillips	16	4	20
F. Kronenberg.....	14	6	20
D. McNeill	12	8	20
W. S. Jackson	13	6	19
Major Watson	9	10	19
H. E. Keylock.....	12	4	16

Messrs. V. F. Deacon and W. N. Symonds retired.

Owing to the weather, the firing at the running rabbit was not completed, but Messrs. Coutts and Campbell, who had tied on the scores above given, shot, with the result that Mr. Coutts hit the rabbit four times out of five and won the cup. Mr. Campbell hit three times out of five.

Shooting.

S.V.C. RESERVE COMPANY.

The members of the above Company turned out on Sunday morning to compete for the usual monthly cups. The unpleasant and threatening weather no doubt accounted for the poor attendance. The shooting, however, considering the uncertain wind, was fairly good, seven men making an average of "inners" or better. The "A" Cup (for the highest score) was won by Pte. Weber for the second time, and the "B" Cup (for the second highest score, was won outright by Pte. Selby Moore.

The following are the scores:—

Competitor.	Score.	Allowancd.	Total.
Pte. Weber	51	12	63
" Selby Moore	47	14	61
" Burrett	45	15	60
" Rowland ...	42	17	59
" Roach	45	13	58
" Dixon.....	44	11	55
" Macdonald...	43	8	51
" Palmer	27	16	43
Corp. Houghton ...	32	12	44
Pte. McDowell ...	41	—	41

The winner of the last "possible" prize has kindly offered another, to be won by the first member who makes a "possible" in a monthly competition.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

The Shanghai Municipal Police half-yearly Meeting was continued on Tuesday when the Sergeants' and Constables' Prizes were shot for.

Sergeants' Prize, Range 500 yards. 1. Detective Sergt. Kingston; 2, Sergt. Robinson; 3, P. C. Macdonald; 4, Sergt. Johnson; 5, Inspector Bourke; 6, Sergt. Eek.

Constables' Prize, Range 600 yards. 1, Captain-Superintendent Boisragon; 2, P. C. Shaw; 3, Inspector Mackintosh; 4, Inspector Gibson; 5, Inspector Lynch; 6, Sergt. Robinson; 7, Inspector Wilson.

Rowing Notes.

The new Boathouse is now assuming a very busy aspect, the new committee are working hard, and the Spring Regatta, which is announced to take place on the 5th and 6th of June, promises to be a great show.

The International events which have formerly been rowed in the Autumn will this year be rowed off at the coming Regatta, a move decidedly in the right direction; it has taken years to bring about this change, but surely a man is in far better fettle to face the starter after a period of cool weather than he is after a long and trying summer.

As it is only three weeks before the event, it is to the credit of the the Rowing Club that men are now busy training every evening in their respective boats. The Scotch eight, last year's champions, are hard at it, being coached by that old and sure hand, Mr. Duncan McNeill, and stroked by Mr. Macphail. The German eight have a good solid crew and will be stroked by Mr. M. F. Land, an oar of old repute. The English eight are also not behind in work, and are now coached by Mr. E. C. Pearce with Mr. B. M. Barry at stroke.

The Irish, I am sorry to say, will not be able to put an eight in the water this Spring. But watch their "four"; they mean business.

Rain does certainly interfere with all outdoor sports, but to the Rowing Club man it offers no drawbacks and he plods away in his eight or four in the same sweet way as others did before him and who now, alas, are

Too OLD TO ROW.

TIENTSIN SPRING MEETING, 1905.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, 16th May, 1905.

1.—THE SPRING CUP.—Value, Tls.... For China ponies. First pony, Tls....; Second pony, Tls.... Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins of this Meeting allowed 5lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

Major Nathan's ches. Rajah (Mr. Shaw) 149...1
Time, 2.47 secs.

2.—THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Value, Tls.... First pony, Tls....; Second pony, Tls....; Third pony, Tls.... For China ponies that have never run before. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 10.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. W. Heinemann's bl. Schatz-kind (Mr. Tom Watts) 155...1
Time, 1.33½ secs.

3.—THE HSIN-TAI-HSING SOUVENIR.—Presented by "Mr. James." Second pony to receive Tls. 50 from the Race Club Funds. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins, non-winners, allowed 5lbs. To be won twice by a pony or ponies the property of the same owner or owners. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and three quarters.

Mr. W. Heinemann's br. Rabenvich late Bendigo (Mr. Tom Watts)158...1
Time, 3.59½ secs.

4.—THE TZE-CHU-LIN STAKES.—Value, Tls. 100. First pony, Tls. 75; Second pony, Tls. 25, provided there are at least 5 starters. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Half-a-mile.

Mr. H. A. Bush's ches. Magnificent (Mr. Bob Stewart) 158...1
Time, 61½ secs.

5.—THE NORTHERN CUP.—Value, Tls.... First pony, Tls....; Second pony, Tls.... For Griffins of this Meeting and Non-winners at previous Meetings. Griffins to carry weight for inches as per scale; Non-winners at previous Meetings to carry 5lbs. extra; Winner of Maiden Plate to carry 7lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a half.

Mr. H. A. Bush's bay Centurion (Mr. Bob Stewart).....158...1
Time 3.25.

6.—THE PEI-HO STAKES.—Value, Tls. ... First ponies, Tls. ...; Second pony, Tls. ... For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting to carry 5lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Major Nathan's ches. Rajah (Mr. Shaw) 149...1
Time 1.33½.

7.—THE CHINA CUP.—For China ponies. Value, Tls. ... added to a Sweep-stake of Tls. 10 each. Forfeit Tls. 5 if declared on or before the date of closing the Entries for the Spring Meeting, when the balance of Tls. 5 is to be paid and the Name and Colour of the Pony declared.

The Stakes will be divided as follows:—First pony, 75 per cent; Second pony, 25 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at any Meeting of a Race of 1½ miles or over, unless won with an allowance, to carry 5lbs. extra. Ponies that have never run before this Meeting allowed 5lbs. No ponies are qualified to run unless entered at the Spring Meeting, 1905, in an Official Race.—One mile and a half.

Major Nathan's ches. Maharaj (Mr. Shaw).....152...1
Times 3.16.

8.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value, Tls. ... First pony, Tls. ...; Second pony, Tls. If five or more starters, Third pony, Tls. ... For China Ponies that have never won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins of this Meeting allowed 5lbs. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had more than two winning mounts at Tientsin, Shanghai, or Hongkong. Jockeys: Non-winners, allowed 5lbs.; Winners of one Race, weight for inches as per scale; Winners of two Races, 7lbs. extra Entrance, Tls. 5.—One Mile.

Mr. O. Finger's grey Avalon (Owner).....152...1
Time 2.12.

9.—THE "BOOTS" CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by J. Iver M. Drummond, Esq. For Griffins only. Weight for inches as per scale. No penalties. To be won twice by ponies, the property of the same owner or owners. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Heinemann's black Herzblatt (Mr. T. Watts) 149...1
Time 2.43.

SECOND DAY,

Wednesday, 17th May, 1905.

- 1.—**THE VISITORS' CUP.**—Value, Tls.... Presented. First pony, Tls....; Second pony, Tls.... For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race at this Meeting to carry 7lbs. extra; of more than one Race, 10lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won a race allowed 5lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr. W. Heinemann's dk. br. Liebling (Mr. T. Watts) 161...1 Time, 1.30½.
- 2.—**THE TIENTSIN DERBY.**—A Sweepstake of Tls. 10 each, with Tls.... added. For China ponies that have never run before this Meeting. First pony to receive Tls....; Second pony, Tls....; Third pony, Tls.... Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile and a half.
Mr. J. M. D.'s dk. grey Lavender (Mr. T. Watts).....158...1 Time, 3.15½.
- 3.—**THE HAI-HO CUP.**—Value, Tls.... First pony, Tls....; Second pony, Tls.... For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race to carry 7lbs. extra; of two or more, 10lbs. extra. Griffins, non-winners, allowed 5lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Seven furlongs.
Mr. J. M. D.'s grey Rainband (Mr. H. Stewart) 149...1 Time, 1.50.
- 4.—**THE RACE CLUB CUP.**—Value, Tls.... First pony, Tls....; Second pony, Tls....; Third pony, Tls.... For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this Meeting to carry 5lbs. extra; of two or more, 8lbs. extra. Griffins, non-winners, allowed 5lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a half.
Mr. Colin Campbell's grey Cranreuch (Mr. H. Stewart) 158...1 Time, 3.17½.
- 5.—**THE CRITERION STAKES.**—A forced entry of Tls. 5, with Tls.... added. For all Griffins of this Meeting. First pony to receive 70 per cent; Second pony, 20 per cent. Third pony, 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile.
Mr. W. Heinemann's ches. Schatzkind (Mr. T. Watts).....155...1 Time, 2.44.
- 6.—**THE TAOTAI'S CUP.**—Presented by H.E. Liang Taotai. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Second pony to receive Tls. 50 from the Race Club Funds. Winners of one race at this Meeting to carry 7lbs. extra; of two or more, 10 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr. J. M. D.'s grey Rainband (Mr. Andersen) 156...1 Time, 1.31
- 7.—**THE TIENTSIN STAKES.**—Value, Tls. A forced entry of Tls. 5 for all China ponies entered at this Meeting, with Tls. added from the Race Club Funds. Griffins, non-winners, allowed 7lbs. First pony to receive 75 per cent; Second pony, 25 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile and three-quarters.
- Major Nathan's ches. Bajah (Mr. Bob Stewart).....149...1 Time, 3.48½.

8.—**THE CLUB CUP.**—Presented by Members of the Tientsin Club and Club Concordia. Value, Tls. For China ponies. First pony, Tls.; Second pony, Tls. Third pony, Tls. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this Meeting to carry 5lbs. extra; of two or more, 8lbs. extra. Entrance Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. J. M. D.'s spot. Fantan (Mr. Andersen) 149...1 Time, 2.40.

9.—**THE "J. M. D." Souvenir.**—Presented. Value, 100 Guineas. A Challenge Souvenir, for China Ponies owned by residents of Tientsin and/or Tongshan. To be won twice by a pony or ponies the property of the same owner or owners. Second pony to receive Tls. 50 from the Race Club Funds. Winners of the Souvenir at any Meeting to carry 7lbs. extra. Griffins, non-winners, allowed 5lbs. Entrance Tls. 5.—One mile.

Mr. W. Heinemann's brown Herzblatt (Mr. T. Watts) 149...1 Time, 2.05½.

Correspondence.

MR. BRINDLE IN THE "DAILY MAIL."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The "Daily Mail" of the 23rd of March contained an article headed "Japan after the War. White Man's Prestige Vanishing. By Ernest Brindle."

This article was evidently written with the mischievous intention of placing the Japanese in the worst possible light as regards British and American traders with China, and even goes on to foolishly suggest sinister designs on the part of Japan on the Philippine Islands and Indo-China. Now, Mr. Brindle has a perfect right to hold such opinions if he chooses, and even to publish them for what they are worth, but he has no right whatever to mislead the readers of the "Daily Mail" by posing as an authority on Japan owing to a lengthened residence in that country. I enclose you the article, but do not know whether you will think it worth while to publish it; and you may consider it sufficient to publish only the opening paragraph, which shows the utterly false pretensions to which Mr. Brindle lays claim. He writes:—"An Englishman, like myself, who has lived many years in Japan, returning at the present time to his native country, must enjoy many moments of quiet amusement as he reflects upon the prevalent ideas abroad of Japan and the Japanese nation." Now, Sir, it is within my knowledge, and of course you are also aware of the fact, that Mr. Brindle arrived in Shanghai as a reporter for the "North-China Herald" office in January 1901, being then a young and inexperienced griffin, and continued in that occupation until the present war broke out and he became a war correspondent for the "Daily Mail." When, therefore, did Mr. Brindle spend "many years in Japan"?

It would not surprise me to learn that Mr. Brindle has published this article out of sheer spite against the Japanese, because his efforts as a war correspondent were curtailed or kept within bounds by the only military Power that as yet has been wise enough to keep projected army movements a profound secret, and

has refused to allow such to be made known to the enemy through telegrams forwarded by war correspondents. Furthermore, I am of opinion that the editorial staff of the "Daily Mail" are not altogether free from blame for allowing such an article to appear, as they must have known that the writer's assertions were not to be relied upon.

I am, etc.

OLD SHANGHAILANDER,
London, 29th March.

A PUZZLE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Some weeks ago there came to me a letter, addressed with my name in Chinese, and with that of a gentleman with whom I am not acquainted, in English.

I did not open the letter, for—it was already open—at the end; and on tipping it up, out fell certain advertisements, showing it had been sent out from some large firm in Shanghai. There may also have been originally a letter, and several cheques, but these were a minus quantity when said missive came into the writer's hands.

Curious to see where Mr. X. Y. Z. lived, I looked at the address, and it was, well, I dare not say. That envelope said it was to go "by first steamer," but, where? I took it to several of my friends. They looked at the address,—all in English, not written in Chinese, and they were puzzled. I took it to some ladies, and they after turning it wrong side up, and trying to read it sideways, finally gave it up as a bad conundrum. Judging by the number of Post Offices through which it had passed, I conclude the English clerks had also given it up. It is very sad; I fear somebody is writing and waiting for those advertisements of goods, which were to be sent—the ads., I mean—on the "first steamer."

Moral. In China, where the names are so much alike; write plain. And if you can't, then buy a typewriter.

I am, &c.,

A. B. C.

Pingpangfu, 6th May.

THE CHARITY BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Will you kindly find a space in your columns for the accompanying account of the Bazaar? The publication of the account has been delayed through several accounts not being sent in till late.

The Committee again wish to thank all who have contributed to the Bazaar which was a great success, as will be seen by the account.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) E. J. DE FIGUEIREDO,

Hon. Treasurer,

Committee, Charity Bazaar.

12th May.

Receipts.	\$
Donations	1,323.40
Sale of Tickets	1,880.00
Realised at the Bazaar	3,563.65
Interest	26.31
	\$6,793.36

Expenditure.	\$
Erection of booths, light, coal, flowers, etc.	670.44
Balance handed to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul	6,122.92
	\$6,793.36

DERELICT MINES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is obvious that the mercantile marine service of North China—eventually of South China also—is thrown upon its own resources to destroy the mines that are promiscuously floating about the Yellow Sea and farther. It is therefore difficult to understand that any vessel—other than a junk—should be content to report the mines without making an effort to destroy them. It might be pleaded that no means are supplied to the ship for the destruction of the infernal machines, but there must be a shame-facedness with such a plea after the splendid examples of many coasting steamers in doing their best for the general security, and if owners of vessels are too blind to their own interests to refuse to supply the guns and ammunition, they are greatly to be blamed and should be held up for opprobrium.

Another question of equal importance is: What are the I. M. Customs cruisers doing in idle waters whereas they could be usefully employed in searching and exploding the mines? The perils have increased now the foggy season has set in and this makes the case more urgent. The torpedo-boat of four funnels at Taku—supposed to have been deputed for that object some months ago—is still at Taku and the vessel, or rather those in command of her, are so sensitive of its value that the merchant coaster is signalled to "go slow" when passing her in the river. It must be conceded that the Chinese Government carries out the principle of the signal to its fullest application and causes the greatest irritation to all perilously concerned.

It is now ascertained to a certainty that a "tipping" mine will sink with a Lee Metford bullet rightly placed, and a spiked mine will go off with any projectile that strikes the easily snapped glass tube. There is no excuse for any not to do their best to rid the seas of this great danger; whether merchant-man or cruiser.

I am, etc.,

VOYAGER.

12th May.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—We, the undermentioned passengers, just arrived from Tientsin by the s.s. Hsinchi, wish once more to draw attention of those in authority (if anybody) to the fact that mines, not fish tubs, are a great danger to passengers and steamers travelling north. On the 14th the Hsinchi sighted a mine, and after firing at it for some time and repeatedly striking it without any effect, the chief officer, Mr. Miller, was sent off in charge of a boat and made a towline fast to it. The mine was towed for six hours, when the rope gave way, and although there was a thick fog and nasty swell at the time, Captain W. cruised around about two hours, trying to get sight of it. At last the search had to be abandoned, and we proceeded on our way. We had not gone far before we sighted one of Butterfield and Swire's boats which had found our errant mine.

As we came into view, the other boat, evidently knowing we were searching for this mine, steamed away, and the Hsinchi once more lowered a boat (the chief officer again in charge) and in spite of the danger of coming in contact with the mine—as the swell was very heavy at the time—succeeded in once more securing it, and it was towed for another five hours, when at about 9.15 p.m. it again broke away, and was lost in the foggy night. We think the travelling public will fully appreciate what the captains and officers of the northern steamers do to destroy these dangers. The last one the Hsinchi picked up exploded about 100 yards astern, and they have small portions of iron, belonging to it, which came on board. This certainly was not a beer cask, as was witnessed by several passengers and officers. We suggest the Companies ought to reward their captains and officers who risk their lives when picking up these mechanical mines. One picked up may mean the saving of a hundred lives, without counting the loss of the steamers. The Chinese gunboat brought two into Chefoo on the 13th ult., and exploded them under the Bluff (these also were not beer casks). We should suggest the steamboat companies supply their officers with rifles carrying steel bolts. Had we a rifle that would have penetrated the mine it would not have been necessary for Mr. Miller to have risked his life twice in such a heavy swell.

Trusting you will kindly insert this in your valuable columns,

We are, etc.,

F. GORDON.

ED. LANGIN.

G. S. O. WINKELBACK.

H. H. LOWRY.

G. CHOPARD.

F. M. SONNENTHAL.

(Passengers on the Hsinchi.)

15th May.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.

SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

13th May.

We have received another memorial from the Grand Secretary Sun Chia-nai, asking to be allowed to resign owing to his continued ill-health in spite of his leave of absence. In reply, we have great confidence in the memorialist, as an able Minister of long standing, upon whom we lean in all important matters of State, and therefore we cannot spare the said Grand Secretary's service. We grant him another month's leave and trust that he will try to get well again so that, upon the completion of his one month's leave Sun Chia-nai may resume his duties.

15th May.

We have received a memorial from the Shantung containing details of the financial condition of the railways and mines in the Empire. With regard to the Luhan Railway, this concern is of the utmost importance and we hereby command the said Ministry, in conjunction with Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, to supervise Shêng Hsuan-huai's (H.E. Shêng Kung-pao) actions and bid him to work diligently in eradicating all faults and dishonesty among the railway staff, so that income and expendi-

ture accounts shall be properly balanced. The said Ministry is further authorised to exercise strict supervision in the matter under discussion.

16th May.

(1) Yen Ts'ing is appointed Reader of the Hanlin Academy.

(2) Decree expressing regret at the receipt of news concerning the death at his home in Hunan of Tan Tsung-lin, late retired Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces. The deceased official is to have the obsequies of a Viceroy and the Board of Rites is commanded to report what Government aid should be given the family of the late ex-Viceroy. All black marks against his name in the official records are to be erased, and his son, an expectant Taotai of the 4th class, of Anhui province, is promoted to be a Taotai of the 1st class, while the grandson of the deceased is made a 2nd-class secretary of one of the Peking Boards in recognition of the faithful services of their progenitor.

(3) Huang Chung-li is appointed Major-General of the Tsochiang Circuit of Kiangsi province.

(4) Long decree, in response to denunciatory memorial of Viceroy Tsên Ch'uan-hsien, of the Two Kuang provinces, in which some fifty odd civil and military officials of these two provinces are commanded to be cashiered and dismissed for ever from the public service for various misdemeanours. Two civil officials who have been found guilty of the crime of extorting from the people under their jurisdiction are to be banished in addition to Chinese Turkestan and sentenced to hard labour on the postroads.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

13th May.

Investigations in Chinkiang.

Owing to complaints being made to Viceroy Chou Fu of the bad discipline of the troops in Chinkiang, in consequence of which there have been frequent disturbances lately between soldiers and the inhabitants, his Excellency has appointed two deputies to make investigations in the port. It is expected that two Colonels, one Major, and a Captain will be dismissed from the service and denounced to the Throne, while a number of the turbulent soldiery will be dealt with summarily by orders of the Viceroy.

Death of a Prominent Chinese Resident.

On the 31st ultimo there died at the age of about sixty-four, at his residence on Ningpo Road, Mr. Hsi Chên-fu, the well-known compradore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank here. Mr. Hsi Chên-fu left considerable property in real estate, and a large portion of his funds were invested in local industrial concerns, while he was also a principal partner in two native banks of repute. The deceased was a native of Tungting Island, Tahu Lake, near Soochow, and leaves several grown-up sons, all of whom are also employed in the H. and S. Bank here. One of his brothers is the compradore of the Chartered Bank, and another occupies the same position in the Russo-Chinese Bank here.

A Much-needed Bureau.

The High Commissioners of the Army Reorganisation Department, according to a Peking dispatch, have lately been engaged in discussing the establishment of an Army Intelligence bureau, which will send regular Army officers to the various Chinese Legations abroad, whose duty will be to keep the Depart-

ment in touch with what is going on in the armies of the various countries to which they are accredited. A school for the instruction of officers and men in the art of scouting is also in contemplation.

An Anti-Catholic Riot in Kiangsi.

A Nanch'ang, capital of Kiangsi province, dispatch states that Governor Ch'eng Hsün of that city has received a report from the district magistrate of Wantsaihsien, stating that an anti-Roman Catholic riot had occurred there during the latter part of last month, resulting in the destruction by fire of a number of houses belonging to the Mission, the death of one convert, and the wounding of twenty-two others. Among the last category are several whose injuries are so serious that some of them may die.

An Able Locum Tenens.

During H. E. Viceroy Chou Fu's absence from Nanking the duties of his office are being attended to by H. E. Huang Chien-kuan, the able and enlightened Provincial Treasurer of Kiangning. The last named official goes to the viceregal yamen every morning to look over petitions, reports, and dispatches addressed to the Viceroy, and transact all business connected therewith, except such as is of great importance requiring the Viceroy's personal attention. A fast steam-launch, with steam up, lies at Hsiakuan ready to start at any hour for Tsingkiangpu with these important dispatches for the Viceroy. What with his own multifarious duties as Provincial Treasurer, H. E. Huang Chien-kuan has his hands full, but his ability and tact have enabled the machinery of State to go on without a hitch, so that the absence of the Viceroy from Nanking has been hardly noticeable.

15th May.

Mauers needed at Soochow.

It is stated in local mandarin circles that, owing to news of a possible rising of secret society men and salt smugglers in the Taihu Lake district and the fact that a large number of the latter are well supplied with modern rifles, which the troops in Soochow have not, Governor Lu Yuan-tung of this province has applied to the Kiangnan Arsenal authorities for a thousand stands of Mauser magazine rifles to arm those of his troops who are still provided with the ancient "Brown Bess."

The Duty on Cotton Yarn.

The Shanghai has granted the petition of a newly-established Cotton Yarn Mill Company in the North to pay only half duty on cotton yarn exported by them. This is in accordance with the privilege hitherto granted to the cotton yarn manufactured by H. E. Sheng Kung-pao's mills in Shanghai, which only pay half export duty on their productions.

The New Governor of Shansi.

H. E. Hu Ting-kan, according to a telegram from Taiyuan, the capital of Shansi province, will take over his seals of office in that city to-morrow forenoon.

A Naval College in Chefoo.

It is reported from the North that a Naval College will soon be established at Chefoo, under the auspices of the Peiyang and Nanyang Administrations. There will also be an Engineering College attached, and only graduates from the institutions will in future command the vessels of the combined squadron.

A Rising in Kiangpoh.

The local mandarins received a telegram yesterday from Tsingkiangpu, stating that secret society men had risen against the authorities on Saturday in the districts of Shuchien and Lingpih,

Kiangpoh. No reason for the rising is given. It is fortunate, however, that Viceroy Chou Fu is in Tsingkiangpu and has a couple of regiments of good troops with him.

16th May.

Viceregal Itinerary.

A telegraphic dispatch from Tsingkiang, on the Grand Canal, reports that H. E. Viceroy Chou Fu, of the Liangkiang provinces, left that city for Nanking on Sunday, travelling by steam-launch as far as South Tungchou, where a cruiser is waiting.

The Tartar General-designate of Mukden.

H. E. Chao Erh-sen, late President of the Board of Revenue in Peking, was received in special audience by their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress Dowager on the 8th instant. The new Tartar General had asked for the audience for the purpose of thanking their Majesties for his new appointment and was commanded to start for Mukden without delay. His Excellency therefore handed over the Board of Revenue to his successor, H. E. Chang Pei-hsi, on Saturday, the 13th, and is expected to leave for Mukden on the 18th instant, travelling by rail as far as Hsinmintun, which is about three stages distant to the southwest of Mukden. It is reported that H. E. Tseng Ch'ü, the predecessor of Chao Erh-sen, has been recently impeached by a number of censors on the charge of cowardice and truckling to the Russians, it being strongly felt that had an abler and more determined person been Tartar General at Mukden in 1900 and the following years, the Russians would never have been able to have obtained such a strong foothold in Manchuria, thereby bringing on the present war.

Cause for Suspicion.

Much suspicion as to the ulterior motives of the Japanese in Mongolia has been recently created in Peking, owing to several visits made by a supposed agent of the Japanese Government at the offices of the Mongolian Superintendency (Li Fanyuan). It is stated that the agent called at the Secretariat and asked a considerable number of questions as to the Mongolian economy; the custom of paying tribute to the Empire; how the Government in turn acts towards the Mongol tribes, their laws and political status, etc., etc., copious notes of which were taken down by him. Asked as to the reason of his conduct, the Japanese merely smiled.

The Proposed Boycott on American Goods.

We understand that at the meeting of gentry and merchants at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce last week it was decided to request Chinese merchants throughout the empire to stop ordering goods from the United States, beginning from the 1st of the 7th moon, or 1st of August next, that is to say, about two months from date of the decision, as a protest against the severe terms of the proposed new Chinese Exclusion Treaty. In pursuance of this plan the Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce sent telegrams on the day of the meeting to the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and principal guilds of the two treaty ports, informing them of the result of the meeting and requesting their co-operation. On Friday of last week a large number of Cantonese merchants met at their guild on Ningpo Road to endorse the pro-

ceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, and on Sunday merchants and dealers of Fukien province met at their guild at Tungkadoo for the same purpose. It is, of course, understood that the boycott should cease as soon as more just provisions are allowed in the proposed new treaty. During the speeches made at the three meetings above noted the principal note was that Americans residing in Shanghai should be informed by their Chinese friends that, recognising the uniform friendliness of the United States towards China, the present steps have been taken because there seems to be no other way open to protest against the proposed injustice towards Chinese entering the United States. Americans in China should therefore be asked to use their influence also in trying to persuade their Government to be more liberal and just in the matter. Failing, however, in their joint efforts it was decided to pursue the following course, commencing from the 1st of the 7th moon:—(1) No Chinese will purchase, or use any goods of American manufacture; machinery being included in the category. (2) Chinese merchants and shippers even when approached by agents, shall not ship goods on ships owned by Americans. (3) Chinese shall not send their children to study in schools established and owned by Americans. (4) Chinese shall not join any American firm or concern either as compradores or interpreters; and (5) Chinese performing menial services of all kinds in American families shall be asked to resign and cease work.

17th May.

Counter Moves.

A Canton dispatch states that, learning that the French have been establishing six border posts on their side, opposite Lungchou, on the Kuangsi frontier, H. E. Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsuen has also sent instructions to the Imperial Commissioner, Cheng Hsiao-si, commanding troops on the frontier, to establish similar posts on the border so as to counteract any designs the French may have on Kuangsi province.

18th May.

An Impossible Proposal.

It is stated in local Mandarin circles that the Shanghai Taotai, in his anxiety to preserve the neutrality of the port and aware that any initiation of his would not be allowed by the Municipal Council, proposes to ask the Viceroy at Nanking to request Sir Robert Hart to instruct the Shanghai Commissioner of Customs to appoint a special officer who shall have power to examine all godowns and storehouses in the Settlement for contraband articles of war. In his capacity of Superintendent of Customs we should think the Taotai would have plenty of opportunity to prevent export of contraband if any attempt should indeed be made, without having such an officer, as he desires, appointed.

A New Associate Treaty Commissioner.

Owing to the absence of H. E. Sheng Kung-pao in the North his colleague H. E. Lü Hai-huan is left alone to conduct negotiations with such Treaty Powers as have not yet had their proposed new Commercial Treaties discussed. As it is the custom of the Government always to have two Commissioners in such and other important matters we understand that the Peking authorities intend to send a new Associate Commissioner to work with H. E. Lü Hai-huan. There is a report that H. E. Wu Ting-fang may come down

South again, but as his work in revising the present laws is far from finished, it is not thought probable that he will be asked to leave his important task uncompleted.

The Hanyang Ironworks.

It is reported from Hankow that the Manager of the Hanyang Ironworks, after consulting with H. E. Sheng Kung-pao, has engaged several foreign experts to take charge of the steel and smelting departments of the works, and that these new assistants are expected to arrive at Hanyang in a couple of months' time.

Affairs in Kiangpeh.

As already stated, the sudden abolition of the Director-Generalship of Grain transport and also of the new Governorship of Kianghuai will throw many thousand persons connected with these yaméns out of employment, and fears have been expressed lest the discontent arising out of this may cause serious trouble to the officials of Tsingkiang and other cities of Kiangpeh. By advice, therefore, of Viceroy Chou Fu, who we know has lately been to Tsingkiang, the Throne has decreed that the new Commander-in-Chief of Kiangpeh shall also take up many of the duties that formerly belonged to the Director-General of Grain Transport and this will therefore necessitate the retention of the staff and underlings connected hitherto with that official's various yaméns and bureaux. A crisis has thus been averted.

The Reported German Landing.

We understand that German troops have not landed on the mainland at Haichou, Kiangpeh, but are said to have done so on the island of Lientao, some twenty miles beyond the Haichou littoral. In consequence of this report we hear that Captain Cüëg commanding the fast cruiser Haiyung, which is now here, has been ordered to proceed to Lientao Island to investigate matters.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE MACKAY TREATY.

The following correspondence will illustrate the present position of the Mackay treaty with reference to its mining clause, and will prove that the Treaty is not effective.

A British merchant in Shanghai, who owns some mining land in China and wishes to develop same, wrote to his Consul in the district concerned, immediately upon the receipt of Reuter's telegram (which appeared in our columns on the 21st ult.) in which Earl Percy informed the public that the Government had no idea that the Mackay Treaty was ineffective, calling the Consul's attention to this statement of the Government in the House of Commons, and asking whether he was now in a position to demand a permit for the opening of this mine. A reply was received on Monday. (In the following letters all names have been for obvious reasons, for the present, suppressed.)

British Consulate,—

"Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. enquiring whether you can count upon Consular support in demanding a permit to work — mines in —.

The position, as regards the Treaty rights of British subjects to buy land or work mines in the interior of China was fully stated in a private letter which I

addressed to you on the 5th of December last, and to which I would ask you to refer. Sir Ernest Satow has informed me that he regards the interpretation of the Mackay Treaty given by me in that letter as entirely correct."

Extracts from above-mentioned letter of December 5th from the British Consul:—

"I have received your private letter of the 1st inst. asking me to indicate how you should proceed in order to open mines in property owned by you in this province. The question of mining enterprises by foreigners in China was dealt with by a circular from Legation to the Consuls, dated 18th July 1899, which is published in China Blue Book No. 1, 1900, p. 286. In this circular, which was approved by the Foreign Office, it was pointed out that foreigners had still no treaty right to buy land other than for missionary purposes or to work mines in the interior of China; but that the regulations issued by the Mining Board served to show the conditions under which the Chinese Government was prepared to allow foreign skill and capital to be employed in Chinese mining operations.

These regulations had already been protested against by His Majesty's Minister; others were subsequently issued which were also unsatisfactory. As you are aware, the British and American Commercial Treaties of 1902 and 1903 stipulated that China should recast her Mining Rules, so as to offer no impediment to the attraction of foreign capital, and that foreigners should be permitted to carry on mining operations in compliance with these rules. The rules, as recast, have not been officially communicated to the Consulates, very possibly because, as reported by H. M. Minister, not fulfilling the terms of the Treaty. But the rules have been published, and such as they are, I am afraid that until they are altered, any foreigner wishing to negotiate for mining concessions will have to be guided by them if he is to negotiate with any prospect of success. I can find nothing in the new Treaties which confers, as you seem to suggest, a right to open mines where they please, irrespective of the regulations and conditions which may be imposed by the Chinese Government. Apart, however, from the question of Treaty rights, I fully recognise the desirability of encouraging British enterprise in assisting the development of mining resources in this province, and I shall, of course, be glad to give you such general assistance and support as is in my power in any negotiations you may undertake for a mining concession."

From the above it is evident that today, at the moment of writing this, in spite of a Government statement in the House of Commons, British subjects are unable to demand a permit to mine in China, except under regulations which the Ministers themselves have rejected. With these letters before us there is no need of further evidence to prove the fact that the Mackay Treaty, as far as this subject at any rate is concerned, is utterly ineffective. Let us remember that in the Mackay Treaty, signed in 1902, China entered into solemn engagements to initiate and conclude within one year from the signing of the Treaty, a series of mining laws based upon accepted Western procedure. More than two and a-half years after this date we are in the same position as we were before the treaty was signed, and a British merchant is told officially by his Consul that he has no right to demand, and cannot demand, a permit. It is interesting to

compare the statement of Earl Percy, speaking for the Government, as reported in Reuter's telegram of the 20th ult. that the Government has no knowledge that the Treaty is not effective, and the Consul's letter, quoted above, officially contradicting the statement of the Government to Parliament.

WALLENSTEIN'S FAREWELL.

The third and last of the Schiller Centenary performances took place at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday night before another large audience, and as was expected the play was no less successful than on the two previous occasions. The performance was somewhat curtailed, but even so lasted till considerably after midnight. The principals we have already given the unstinted praise due to them, and perhaps at this, the last performance, the artists who take the minor parts should receive their share of commendation. A great part of the interest of the play centres round the realistic scenes of camp life which are given. This by-play is throughout excellent; here we have the rough soldiers of the time quarrelling over dice; here there is a card game, or a drinking bout; now and then amusement is caused by such incidents as a soldier filching a fowl from the village inn, or flirtations with the village maidens; and meanwhile, the main thread of the play unwinds itself unhindered by the unobtrusive side-acts which are going on.

At the conclusion of the scenes from the Camp the curtain had to be raised twice in response to the acclamations of the audience.

The united bands of the Fürst Bismarck and Kaiserin Elisabeth again delighted the ears of the audience.

After the third act of the Piccolomini, Thekla, Wallenstein's daughter (Mrs. Krieg) was presented with two beautiful bouquets.

At 0.30 p.m. to the accompaniment of a fanfare of trumpets the curtain fell for the last time on one of the most notable amateur dramatic efforts ever witnessed in Shanghai.

FIRES.

LAST Friday afternoon an outbreak of fire occurred at the Club de Recreo, some curtains in one of the top rooms becoming ignited. A telephoned message was sent to the Hongkew station but the summons was countermanded, the flames having been subdued, without much damage being incurred.

A glare in the sky at 8.20 on Tuesday evening over the Hongkew district told of an outbreak of fire at the junction of Tiendong and Wousung Roads, on the boundary of No 1 and No 2 districts. The fire alarm was sounded immediately. At 8.25 the Garden Bridge was lighted up brilliantly, and from this point flames quite ten feet in height could be seen leaping up from behind the houses on the Hongkew side of the creek. By the time the brigade arrived several houses were involved. The property burned like matchwood and eight houses were quickly destroyed. The brigade was successful in preventing the fire spreading to further property. The outbreak occurred on the ground floor of house

No. 1567 Woosung Road, a native cook-shop, which took fire by a kerosene oil lamp falling on the floor. The houses Nos. 1,564, 1,565, 1,566, 1,567, and 1,568 Woosung Road were totally destroyed, also Nos. 648, 649 and 650 Tiendong Road, while Nos. 647 and 651 Tiendong Road were badly damaged. As far as could be ascertained only one house was insured.

THE NEW GERMAN POST OFFICE.

The Opening Ceremony.

We have been so long accustomed to the transaction of the great volume of British postal business in Shanghai through a dingy-looking office, the interior of which probably not one in 500 of the residents of the Settlement have seen, that the erection by the German Government of a building of the thoroughly western type, with all the interior arrangements that would be found in a post office at home, comes almost as a shock of architectural extravagance. However, now that the way has been so splendidly shown, and putting out of the question any political motive there may be in the background, we may expect perhaps to see some other Governments rising to the possibilities of postal work in the Far East. The opening of the new building at the corner of Foochow and Szechuen roads on Monday would seem to mark the beginning of a new epoch in Shanghai as far as postal work is concerned, and may be regarded as dealing the first blow at the chit-book and coolie system of conveying correspondence to and from the mail. To send a coolie to purchase stamps or fetch letters from the palatial offices, approached through the stately porch at the junction of the roads named, would seem an incongruity, and on Monday afternoon, long after the departure of the festive crowds who streamed through the whole building in the morning, there was quite an air of public business activity and interest on the part of foreign residents at the long semi-circular counter of teak, behind which (and not through a series of peepholes into a verandah) business will be done.

The new building, which has been erected from designs by Mr. H. Becker, as architect working in conjunction with Mr. Puche, the Superintendent of German postal business for the whole of China, will serve not only as the Shanghai office, but as the headquarters of the China Superintendent. It is in the Renaissance style, which seems so suited to the Shanghai climate, is three stories high, with attics above, and has excellent frontages both to Foochow and Szechuen roads. The business entrance, as already mentioned, is at the corner. At the Foochow Road end, another imposing doorway gives admittance to the private apartments on the first and second floors respectively of the China superintendent and the Shanghai post director. At the Szechuen Road end there is a paved archway through which the mail vans can be driven into the spacious courtyard behind.

To complete our description of the general office itself, behind the teak counter already mentioned are a series of sorting boxes, each labelled with the name of well-known Shanghai firms. The boxes are opened and closed by a series of sliding shutters, so arranged that when the boxes are open to the front of the office, they are closed behind,

and vice versa. This, which is the most noticeable feature of the arrangements, is to facilitate sorting, done at the rear of the screens of boxes, and directly into the boxes. Also at the rear, ample space is given for the receiving or making up of mails, while the chief officials and their assistants have handsomely furnished, private offices. An adjunct, which completes the resemblance to home post offices is the telegraph office for dispatch of messages by the German cable to Tsingtao.

The private apartments upstairs are on a correspondingly generous scale, the finishing details, in the case not only of the principals but of the clerks who are to be accommodated in the premises, being almost luxurious. There are ample and spacious bedrooms and fine verandahs. The whole building is electric-lighted from its own dynamo, which are placed on the further side of the yard. There are electric fans everywhere, and a system of steam heating is installed. Nearly all the wood work is teak, and much of it is elaborately carved. Mr. Wutzler came out specially from Berlin to superintend the erection of the building, the contract for which was placed with his firm, Messrs. Selberg and Schlucter.

There was a very large and distinguished attendance at the opening ceremony, which took place in the open yard. The band of the Flagship Fürst Bismarck was present to give selections while the company was assembling and afterwards. Among those who accepted invitations were nearly all the members of the Consular Body, Customs officials, post office officials, Municipal Council, and officers of the German and Austrian vessels in port, besides many ladies, and a very representative gathering of Germans. The programme was simple but effective. First M. Puche welcomed the visitors, sketched the growth of postal activity between Germany and China, and entered into an account of the steps by which the building of the new office has been brought about and completed. Mr. A. Korff as representing the business community added a few words, and finally Mr. von der Heyde, (Vice-Consul) in the absence of Dr. Knappe, directed attention to the larger imperial issues. Three cheers were given for his Majesty the Kaiser, and then the company adjourned to inspect the premises and receive the hospitable attentions of Mr. Puche, Mr. Wölker, and their respective staffs.

A VISIT TO THE I.-C. S. YUENWO.

The I.-C. S. Yuenwo has been taken up river and moored alongside the Tungka-doo wharf. Seen from the native city bund there is little to indicate the catastrophe which has overtaken her. Her decks appear somewhat bare, but the bright red paint on her funnel has been untouched, and the tug Samshui, which is made fast to her on her starboard side hides the bareness of the awning deck and the bridge. It is not until one is quite close to the wharf that one can see the damage done by the flames, and it requires a visit on board fully to appreciate the appalling destruction. Of the awning deck nothing remains but a skeleton of twisted iron and steel, which droops right down until it nearly touches the plates of the main deck. There is

not a trace of the bridge, and with the exception of the funnel and the engine and boiler casing the only upperworks left are four very much scorched ventilators and the shell of the cabins on the port side. The steel stanchions supporting the deck have collapsed, and concentrated, letting the deck structure hang loosely from the bulwark supports. Coming aft, one finds the donkey-engine on its side, suspended, and at any moment likely to fall from the thin girders on which it is resting.

The main deck plating is crumpled and twisted as if it were so much brown paper. Forward it has sagged down seven or eight feet, so that there are but few feet from the hatch to the bottom of the hold. The after portion of the deck has not sagged down so much, but both forward and aft many plates have sprung their rivets, leaving long narrow fissures where the plates have come apart. So far as can be seen not a vestige of wood-work has escaped destruction.

Coolies were at work carrying away what remained of the cargo of rice, beans, and grain, from the after hold. It was all charred and sodden, and emitted a most unpleasant odour. The less damaged portions of the deck were strewn with scraps of iron, cinders and crockery. Needless to say there was hardly a trace of paint to be seen in the interior of the vessel, though the paint on the exterior of the hull was almost intact. The engines and boilers appear to have suffered more damage than those of the Tahung Maru, being scorched, or covered with rust, while the floors are covered with ashes. Curiously enough, the coal bunkers have hardly been touched by the flames and, although the fire started forward and was blown right along the ship, the funnel has not even been scorched. The flooring of the main deck promenade has entirely disappeared. The hull itself does not seem to have been buckled by the heat.

The steamer is at present in the hands of the underwriters, and it is not yet known whether she will be repaired or sold as she is.

STEAM LAUNCH TURNS TURTLE.

Shocking Accident at Ningpo.

(FROM OUR NINGPO CORRESPONDENT.)

15th May.

An awful catastrophe occurred here this noon. About 1 p.m. the steam-launch Ningpo was leaving her pontoon crowded with 300 to 400 passengers, most of whom were going to Chinhai to see a famous procession or wei. Just as she was turning round the launch turned turtle and sank at once. Only forty or fifty persons were saved; the rest were drowned. The Bund presented a pitiable sight of weeping women, friends, and relatives. Divers have been set at work to recover the bodies. This is the most terrible disaster that has ever happened on the Ningpo river.

Another Account.

News has been received from Ningpo that yesterday a steam-launch from Chinhai foundered in Ningpo harbour with about 300 persons on board. The launch was only supposed to accommodate some fifty persons, the overcrowding being responsible for the calamity. Only those in the upper part of the launch, about forty persons, were saved. Many people had looked themselves in their

cabins, as the boat was so overcrowded, in order to prevent others coming in, with the consequence that when the launch foundered they had no possibility of escape.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE TOW-BOAT SHUNFUNG.

The Shunfung ("Uninterrupted Success"), a very powerful new tow-boat, built at the International Dock by Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co. to the order of the Kochien Transportation and Tow-boat Co., Ltd., of which Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co. are the agents, had her trial trip on Tuesday afternoon. The Shunfung left the P. & O. jetty about 3.30 p.m. and took an up-river course, to the left of H.M.S. Astraea, the French gunboat Kersaint, the German cruiser Seeadler, the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth, the German cable-steamer Stephan, and the Chinese cruisers Kingching and Nanshan, all moored in single file in a line stretching from the Senior Naval Buoy to the Chinese Bund. Then the Russian interned men-of-war Askold, Mandjour, and Grozovoi, all looking spick and span in their new coats of paint, were seen alongside the wharves on the Pootung side, and just above Tung-kadoo alongside the wharf was the burnt-out shell of the L.-C. Yuenwo. Further up the river were no less than five Chinese cruisers and gunboats and two torpedo-boats, and then the river was clear of everything but native sampans. The Shunfung was running against the last of the ebb and was making good speed, her engines working very smoothly indeed, at about 120 revolutions per minute. The Powder Mill and the Lunghua Pagoda were passed and left astern and the Sica-wei Observatory tower could be plainly seen in the distance. At 4.40 p.m. the vessel reached her turning point at a place about nine miles above the Pagoda, some way beyond the Seven-mile Reach. Here she was tested for turning and performed her test most successfully, turning in about twice her own length. The journey back was against the first of the flood, and good time was made, the boat arriving at the P. and O. jetty at 5.30 p.m.

On the way back Mr. R. B. Mauchan, who was in charge of the vessel for the builders, proposed success to the Shunfung and to her owners, the Kochien Transportation and Tow-boat Co., Ltd. He said that the Company had shown great enterprise, as evidenced by the fact that within the space of one year they had ordered two boats from Messrs. Farnham, Boyd and Co. He hoped for another order from the same Company before the end of the year. With the toast of the owners, he coupled the name of Mr. J. Tulloch, who also deserved great credit for the enterprise shown by the owners. The toast was enthusiastically honoured, accompanied by three cheers and the inevitable tiger.

In reply, Mr. Tulloch said that about a year ago Messrs. Farnham, Boyd and Co. built for the Company the tow-boat Ling-kong, whose name signified "pilot." She had indeed been a good pilot and if the Shunfung turned out anything like the Lingkong she would be a complete success. The Lingkong had run for a whole year without a single hitch, and now that they possessed the Shunfung, the Company would be able to give the Lingkong a rest. He be-

lieved that in the Shunfung they had a really first-class tow-boat. She would prove a good poor-man's boat, as of course they were not looking for anything with gilt edges. He had always found Messrs. Farnham, Boyd and Co. most obliging in every way, and hoped the Company would be able to place with them another order before the end of the year. He had pleasure in proposing success to the builders, coupled with the name of the indefatigable Mr. Mauchan.

Present on the trip were several representatives of the builders, agents, and owners, the latter including several Chinese shareholders. The many shipping firms in the Settlement were also strongly represented and all expressed themselves pleased and satisfied with the afternoon's outing.

The Shunfung, which was built according to the designs and under the supervision of Mr. John Ford, consulting engineer, is a steel, single-screw tow-boat, more attention having been paid in her construction with regard to power than to speed, although she can average close upon 11 knots per hour, her contract speed being 10.5 knots. Her principal dimensions are: length over all, 104 ft.; length between perpendiculars, 96 ft.; beam, moulded, at greatest width, 20 ft.; at deck, 19.5 ft.; depth, 11 ft. 6 in. Her draught aft, in ordinary towing trim, without water ballast, will be 8 ft. 6 in., and she is fitted with ballast tanks fore and aft for trimming. She has watertight bulkheads, each fitted with sluice valve-rod, deck socket, and sounding pipe. On the main deck, forward, is a powerful steam windlass, made by Clarke, Chapman and Co., with warping barrels and hand gear. Aft of the windlass is the saloon skylight, and then comes the deck-house, with saloon entrance and lavatory forward, and aft of which are the galley and lamp room, followed by the upper works of the boiler house and engine room. Aft again is the entrance to the crew's quarters. On the boat deck is a spacious wheel-house, fitted with modern compass and hand steering gear, and a Chadburn engine-room telegraph. On the port side is a life-boat, fully equal to any emergency. Below deck forward are the chain locker, in the fore peak, next to which is a comfortable saloon with two cabins forward. Aft come the boiler room and engine room, and right aft are commodious quarters for the crew, with excellent and airy accommodation for fourteen hands. The vessel is protected with hardwood guards, 9 in. by 9 in., and is fitted with a powerful towing bar and towing hook. The engines and boilers have been constructed by the builders, the engines being compound, surface condensing, of the direct acting type, with inverted cylinders of 16 in. and 35 in. diameter by 24-in. stroke, and fitted with both hand and steam reversing gear. There is one mild steel, cylindrical return-tube boiler, single-ended, and 12 ft. 6 in. in diameter, with three Morrison suspension furnaces, supplying steam at a working pressure of 130 lbs. and tested to hydraulic pressure of 260 lbs. per square inch. The propeller is 7 ft. 9 in. in diameter.

THE KIANGNAN DOCK AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

Reference has already been made in our columns to the changes which are being made at the Kiangnan Arsenal and Engineering Works. The two enterprises are in future to be conducted as entirely

separate affairs, and while the Chinese Government will continue to run the arsenal under its present management, the dock and engineering department becomes, at the end of the present month, and under the title given above, a purely commercial undertaking in which Viceroy's Yuan Shih-kai and Chou Fu are jointly interested. It will still, of course, be entrusted with Government work, indeed one of its first tasks will be the gradual reconstruction of most of the vessels of the Peiyang squadron, the Commander-in-Chief of which, Admiral Yeh, will be director-general of the new concern, with Captain Woo as director under him. In this connection it may be mentioned that it is probable that in the near future a post-captain of the British navy will again be appointed to take charge of the squadron, holding the same rank as Admiral Lang, who retired at the outbreak of the China-Japan war, and the fleet is to be reorganised on a more modern basis.

The joint foreign managers of the new undertaking will be Mr. L. Basse and Mr. R. B. Mauchan, the present Superintendent of the International and Cosmopolitan Docks. Mr. Rawsthorne, the senior boiler-maker of Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co., also joins the Chinese venture, which starts under the most encouraging circumstances. Already a large amount of business is promised, and it is evident that the breaking down of the monopoly hitherto held by Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co. is widely welcomed. The Kiangnan Works are already furnished with most complete and modern plant, and a large staff of skilled operatives is immediately available. Anticipating the necessity of having more than one dock, the directors have secured a large plot of land on the Pootung side opposite the present dock, and here, with deep water, they have ground for making half-a-dozen additional docks if required.

MUKDEN AND ITS VICEROY.

A Well-deserved Honour.

8th May.

On the 16th of April, the streets of Mukden resounded with the music accompanying a Wauminshan, or "Umbrella gifted by a myriad people," escorted by large numbers of refugees through great crowds of sympathetic onlookers. This most coveted honour is rarely bestowed. When given it is the glad expression of gratitude for many benefits received or for a long course of excellent government. The Chiang Chün, Tsang Chi, is well worthy of it on account of both reasons. He has now at length received the permission to retire from office which for years he has been vainly seeking. He could not formerly be relieved while the existing conditions continued unchanged.

In the Boxer Troubles.

He has been much misunderstood in the world. He is a man of the most amiable disposition. But though of a yielding nature it is in the interests of peace, not from lack of courage. He succeeded Yi, who fought with some distinction in the war ten years ago. During the early part of his rule the Boxer outbreak occurred, when he was placed in a very difficult position. The official next to him in rank was a keen pro-Boxer, as were also not a few other officials, while the sympathy of the army was entirely in that direction. The

Viceroy never fell under the spell of the delusion. But his power was absolutely out of his hands. When the Decree arrived ordering the extermination of everything foreign and Christian, he did not publish it till all foreigners who would take warning were beyond the reach of danger. This course he pursued, though threatened with death as a pro-foreigner.

When the Boxers sought to take forcible possession of the arms in the armoury, he ordered a colonel to attack them, and in a few hours Boxerism in Mukden was dead.

In the Russian Invasion.

A few days thereafter the Russian troops entered from the south, and a new set of conditions, presenting difficulties of another sort, enveloped him. It is not impossible that a more self-assertive man might have made himself a greater name which would stand out more prominently in the eyes of the world; but it is very questionable whether any other policy would have so effectually kept the peace. He certainly deserves well of his country for the manner in which he acted as the intermediary between that country and the foreigner.

In the Refugee Invasion.

After the battle of Liaoyang began the drifting in of refugees. The first who came were, I believe, some Christians living in an important township on the main line of march, who were harassed by the pressure of the ever-moving troops. Being Christians they knew they would receive a welcome from their fellow-Christians in the city. The Rev. J. W. Inglis took charge of these, providing a large compound for the purpose. Soon thereafter came a rush, and to meet the necessities of the case, the Chiang Chun took instant steps. He appointed a few officials whom he trusted. They looked out accommodation and purchased grain. He also took measures to draw in grain from every direction still open to traffic, specially from Hsinmintun. Great stores of grain were thus secured. Hundreds of waggons were employed all winter bringing in the kaoliang grain and despite the stringency of war measures, he successfully coped with the huge demand on the resources of the city. He sent an order to Tientsin for thousands of wadded garments long before any other had thought of the possibility of need for them. Through some mistake these never came. The first garments to arrive came from the ladies of Tientsin and then from those of Newchwang. The Viceroy was very grateful on hearing of the timely donation. He subsequently had an ample supply, provided partly by himself and partly by the Shanghai Red Cross Society. To this Society he has felt much indebted for the assistance given, and before resigning office he took measures for the restoration of the farmers to their lands, in which he looks hopefully for help from the Society.

His Recognition of Christian Work.

To the numerous Christian workers set over the many refugees under the care of Mr. Inglis he expressed his sense of their services by giving them each a yellow button.

He has all along felt the greatness of the responsibility laid upon him to use the full extent of his influence and resources to save the many thousands of destitute refugees.

Well worthy is he therefore of the honour done him by those succoured,

and, whatever his Government does for him, it is right that this note of appreciation should appear in public.

Missionary Workers in Mukden.

In connection with the extensive relief works for the refugees the names of several missionaries are not unworthy to be bracketed with that of the Viceroy.

Mr. Inglis secured, made habitable, and superintended a large number of refugees, over each of which he set two or more of our Christians—evangelists, deacons, or others—as being the most trustworthy men attainable. These he so carefully organised that almost all the detail work was done by them. Dr. Christie, with his usual enthusiasm, superintended the whole, while carrying on his usual work. He was assisted by Dr. Young, who became responsible, among other things, for an isolated fever hospital till he was himself laid low by typhus. A number of well-trained native medical assistants give considerable aid in this work. The one missionary who has had to bestow most personal attention to the medical relief of suffering humanity is probably our lady doctor, Dr. Horner, who in addition to attending to large numbers of female outdoor patients and to a women's hospital, has had charge of the fever hospital since the illness of Dr. Young. There are in this hospital a large number of patients—typhus, smallpox, and other infectious diseases. She has a few female native assistants who help in this humanitarian and exacting work.

JOHN ROSS.

CHINESE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR CON- VENTION.

Ningpo, 12th May.

The first Session of the Sixth Convention of the Chinese Christian Endeavour Society was held on Friday under the most favourable conditions. Ningpo, in common with most parts of China, has had three months of exceptionally cold and wet weather. For a successful Chinese Convention, fine weather is one of the prime conditions of success. After many days of thunderstorms, and depressing wet days, the morning of the 12th inst. broke warm and fine, making the Settlement look its best in its early summer dress of fresh green leaves; and causing the private gardens of the residents to put on their variegated colours of bloom.

Many delegates and guests had arrived on Thursday, but the s.s. Kiangteen brought a large contingent of thirty-eight foreign and sixty-eight native guests. A very hearty welcome was accorded to the visiting delegates, who were soon distributed amongst their many genial hostesses. Long before the Welcome meeting was held, the large Convention Hall was crowded with an eager and enthusiastic congregation of Chinese Endeavourers.

The appearance of the hall called forth many exclamations of surprise; for it was but a temporary building erected in the playground of the American Presbyterian Academy, which, from the outside, did not appear very imposing, but on entering presented an imposing and even brilliant appearance. Flags of

many nations were in profusion. Some fifty C. E. banners from the various provinces of China added the necessary colour and finish. Many of these banners were splendid examples of Chinese art and craftsmanship. The hall could easily accommodate 2,000 people, reckoning standing room. At ten o'clock on Friday morning, when the Rev. J. E. Shoemaker gave out the opening hymn, every seat was occupied, and it was a fine sight to see the great congregation as they reverently joined in the devotional service. The singing was good, led by a large choir composed of boys and girls from several mission schools.

The address of welcome was given by the Rev. J. R. Goddard, D.D., who, in happy terms, expressed the pleasure of the Ningpo friends in seeing such a representative gathering of National Endeavourers. The Rev. Geo. H. Hubbard, of Foochow, as President of the Chinese Council, responded, as did also the Rev. Geo. W. Hinman, M.A., Gen. Sec., U.S.C.E., for China. The latter truly said that the present Convention is the most important yet held in China, being representative of the C. E. work now being done in twelve out of the sixteen provinces of China. Its influence would be of the widest kind, reaching to the most distant parts of the Empire.

After these addresses came a remarkable series of brief responses from the numerous delegates, it being impossible in this brief sketch to enumerate the many centres of Christian work in China which were represented by different groups of delegates rising, as their city or district was called out. Tientsin, Nanking, Shanghai, Foochow, Canton, Honolulu, Japan, America, and even Paris were represented. Bishop Bashford then gave a rousing address on "The Outlook for the Church in China and the World."

Such were the successful proceedings of the opening session. The afternoon meeting was attended by some 1,300 people, who listened to three addresses with keen interest. The Rev. Frank Garrett, of Nanking, spoke on "The Essentials of the C. E. Society, and their Application in China." The Rev. D. Willard Lyon, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A. for China, gave an address on "How to Study the Bible," and the Rev. W. A. Cornaby, Editor of the "Chinese Christian Review," held the audience whilst he spoke on "What our Prayer Life should mean, and how it should be fostered." These addresses will be published later on, and thus have the wider influence their high excellence deserves.

The evening meeting was made attractive by a lantern exhibition showing "Christian Endeavour in All Lands," the Rev. H. L. W. Bevan, M.A., Shanghai, being the lecturer.

Previous, however, to the lantern views, Archdeacon Moule gave a searching and spiritual address to the vast audience on "Witness-bearing, the Duty of every Christian."

The first day of the Convention was a full and busy one; but viewed from every standpoint it more than realised the hopes and expectations of the leaders and organisers.

15th May.

Saturday, May 13th, was another ideal Convention day. Summer seemed to have come at last, and in bright, warm weather, the native Christians turned up in crowds to attend the morning session.

The Rev. J. E. Shoemaker presided over a meeting which had such speakers as the Rev. T. Harada, of Japan; Pastor Paul Kranz; Rev. J. Ohlinger; Miss

C. K. Cameron, Sec. Missouri State C. E. Union. Interesting and inspiring addresses were delivered by these speakers, the favourites, if one may use such a term, being the Rev. T. Harada and Pastor Kranz.

Japan is well to the fore just now in China; and such a representative man as Mr. Harada has deepened the feeling of respect and admiration felt for the people of that country. He is an intensely spiritual man, and one is not surprised to know that he has a church of fully 600 members in Kobe. He gave a pathetic message from a young Japanese Endeavourer, who, out of his poverty, had sent a contribution of twenty-five cents towards Christian Endeavour in China.

A message has been sent from the Ningpo Convention to the Japanese Christian Endeavourers, expressing the joy felt at the active Christian work being done in Japan, and an offering of fifty dollars was made towards the good work being done amongst the soldiers and prisoners by the Y. M. C. A.

Saturday afternoon was devoted to sectional meetings. A large assembly of leaders met in conference at the Methodist Church in the Settlement. The women's meeting at the Presbyterian Church was crowded to the doors; whilst in the Convention Hall, a successful men's meeting was held, addressed by Chinese pastors.

At 4.30 p.m., a reception to Chinese and foreign delegates was held in the Presbyterian compound, and was attended by fully 300 guests and friends.

At this reception a surprise awaited the members of the Convention. The Ningpo Taotai, the prefect, and hsien were present to show their interest in such a large assembly of Protestant leaders. They further stayed and had dinner with a few of the prominent visitors, and then went to the evening meeting to hear Dr. A. H. Smith give his address on "The Duty of Native Christians to their Emperor and Country."

This evening meeting was a memorable one. Dr. Smith gave a most practical Christian address on the above topic, which was eagerly followed by the officials and the vast audience.

Then came another surprise. First the prefect, then the Taotai, and finally the hsien gave addresses which must be reckoned as unique, at least in this part of China. There was an appreciation of the good done by Protestant Missions, combined with exhortations to conform to the best teaching of Christianity, which were truly in place on a Christian Endeavour platform. "Do what the 'Singshü' (Bible) exhorts, and you cannot do wrong," was one of the official statements. The impression made on the Convention by these three speeches was intense and profound. Our three chief native officials stayed on and heard the other addresses arranged as per programme; and before leaving an announcement was made that they desired to entertain all the foreign guests on their hosts and hostesses to tiffin on Monday, the 15th inst.

The second day of the Convention maintained its high standard and even improved on the first day's proceedings.

Sunday saw a return to the wet weather of the past three months. Despite this drawback, however, the meetings lost neither in attendance or interest, a striking proof of the enthusiasm of the native Christians.

In all the local Mission Churches sermons were preached by representative leaders of the movement.

In the Settlement, at Christ Church, Anglican, the Rev. C. E. Darwent preached a characteristic sermon from Matthew

xii, 12. "How much then is a man better than a sheep?"

With three such speakers as the Rev. J. Darroch, the Rev. C. E. Darwent, and the Rev. Gilbert Reid, D.D., the afternoon united meeting was a memorable one.

Again in the evening the Convention Hall was filled to hear the Rev. T. Harada, the Rev. E. P. Thwing, of Honolulu, and the Rev. P. F. Price, of Shanghai; these three more than sustaining the interest of the congregation.

A collection was made at one of the Sunday meetings, which totalled the respectable sum of \$100.

Monday morning came in bright and fine, and thus gave the last day of the Convention the best weather conditions.

The morning was taken up by the Executive of the U. S. C. E. for China; the meeting being presided over by the Rev. G. F. Fitch, D.D., vice-president of the Chinese Union.

The President's address was delivered by the Rev. G. H. Hubbard, of Foochow. Christian Endeavour in China owes very much to the enthusiasm and labours of Mr. Hubbard, and his address was loudly applauded.

The General Secretary, the Rev. Geo. W. Hinman, gave his report, containing many evidences of the rapid and successful advance of the movement in China.

A series of resolutions was moved and unanimously adopted. One of the most important was one drafted by Pastor Kranz, of Shanghai. It sent greetings to Japanese Endeavourers, and expressed the hope that they would realise the time had come for them to consider the desirability of direct missionary work in China. This resolution was passed with eagerness and joy. If acted upon, who can tell its effects upon the Christian Church in Japan, and the still greater results towards Christianising this great Empire of China?

New Executive Officers were elected to serve for the next three years. They are as follows:—

President.—Rev. G. F. Fitch, D.D.

Vice-President.—Rev. J. Martin.

Gen. Secretary.—Rev. G. W. Hinman, M.A.

Recording Secretary.—Rev. A. R. Kepler. Secretary, Junior Society.—Miss Hartwell.

Editorial Secretary.—Rev. J. Darroch.

Treasurer.—Ed. S. Little, Esq.

Chairman of Provincial Secretaries.—Rev. G. H. Hubbard.

After the morning session, the Chinese officials entertained the foreign delegates to tiffin. In addition to the Taotai, prefect, and hsien, the T'itai was also present. Every guest was received by the mandarins as he or she entered the dining-hall, and the pleasant function passed off with éclat.

Thirteen tables were provided for the gentlemen and ladies, and at the close of the feast, Dr. Arthur Smith suitably voiced the thanks of the delegates.

The Convention closed on Monday afternoon with a consecration meeting conducted by the Rev. G. F. Fitch, after which a procession, with banners, marched down to the steamer landing, for the two-fold purpose of seeing the many visitors depart, and for the holding of an open air song service.

It is not saying too much to refer to the past Convention as being one of the best ever held in China.

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THE HANKOW TEA SEASON.

15th May.

"Gang Warily."

It will be in the recollection of all those interested in the article, that though the opening of the market last year was attended by little or no excitement, yet buyers exhibited unwonted anxiety to fill their orders, which were chiefly for common teas at a price that subsequently turned out to be too full, viz 6d. per lb.; a course of action based only on the belief that Russia, unable to get her usual supply direct by reason of the exigencies of war, would be compelled to have recourse to the London market. To some extent this expectation was fulfilled, but not to that anticipated, for the direct export to the United Kingdom which reached the large total of 25,500,000 lbs., was only lessened by the re-export of 13,000,000 lbs., thus making the net shipments to London 12,500,000 lbs., a quantity even largely in excess of requirements, when it is borne in mind that the monthly deliveries barely average 1,000,000 lbs., while those for the past three months have fallen to 900,000 lbs.: in fact, the actual delivery for the month of April was only 800,000 lbs., at which rate it would take ten months to get rid of the existing stock.

It is doubtless true that a moderate quantity of low to ordinary Congous costing from 4½d. to 5d. per lb. was turned over at a slight margin of profit, and also that a few thousand packages were sold c.i.f. at 4d. per lb. for transhipment to Continental ports, but the wonder is that such should have been the case, as never, perhaps, has the stock in London comprised so preponderating a quantity of really good teas at such abnormally low prices as have ruled for the past six months. For instance, it is but too well-known that counterparts of Keemun which realised on arrival 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. are to-day practically unsaleable at losses of 40 per cent to 50 per cent. And similarly with other descriptions of good tea which go but slowly into consumption at the tempting prices of 4d. to 7d. per lb.

Perhaps one of the greatest anomalies of the London trade is the fact that, with the knowledge of its ability to purchase in the course of the next few months, for 5d. to 6d. per lb., teas that laid down at 10d. to 1s. per lb. it will, as usual, be found a buyer of early Shuntams and kindred Onahm descriptions at similar rates, simply because they are "new teas." This grade of tea, it must be remembered, so far as the English market is concerned, is used by dealers simply as padding to reduce the price of their low-cost blends, the eighteenpenny canister, for instance; so that every farthing increase in the cost of low-China tea tends to render it more unfitted for what is practically its only outlet in the United Kingdom.

In respect of China tea, it was thought that the 8d. per lb. duty would have benefited it, if not in price, at least by enabling it to form a greater part than usual of the cheaper canisters, and so go into consumption. Now that the duty will be reduced as from the 1st of July next from 8d. to 6d. per lb. that hope is proportionally reduced.

Statistics are not encouraging either in England or America. Both countries are overburdened with stocks, and their markets can only find relief in retarded if not reduced receipts. Anyhow a very much lower range of prices will have to be established in Hankow this year if

shipments are to do any good at all, especially in the face of the enormous outputs of India and Ceylon, and the rapidly increasing export from Java, which already exceeds 24,000,000 lbs. There is little reason to believe that the United Kingdom consumption will touch a monthly average of 25,000,000 lbs., or a total of 300,000,000 lbs. in the year, a consummation fully expected last year.

Never, possibly, has there been a season when greater and more marked discrimination will be required in selection. There must be a hard and fast line drawn between finest and that which in the hurry often passes for it.

For "facilis descensus Avernii," and teas not really first-class easily pass into the abyss of mediocrity. And as with finest, so with medium teas. Careless differentiation may easily result in losses which may be well expressed by the algebraical x . As for common teas it can only be hoped that they will be bought at common prices.

Various rumours are afloat as to the quality of the forthcoming crop. Of Foochow it is said that the Flowery Pekoes have been hopelessly damaged by the long-continued wet weather. For similar reasons the contiguous Wenchow teas are even worse than usual, which is saying a good deal. But from Hankow, on the other hand, comes the more acceptable news that the crop is superior to that of last season, and much stronger in the cup. Little has been heard of the Kiukiang teas, but it is expected that despite the fact that there are more tea hongs in the Keemun district this year, the total output will be smaller than usual, certainly less than last year. The noticeable feature in the list of the Hupeh and Hunan native tea hongs is the great increase in those producing the commonest Oonahms, Shuntan, Lieling, Kokew, as also the lower Oopacks. There is therefore every promise of a superabundant supply of common tea, and though the total North China yield will possibly prove to be ten per cent less than last year, 1905 will probably be chalk-marked as the largest "common tea" season ever known. Therefore, if there be aught of value in this homily, buyers would not be unwise to "gang warily."

SIR JOHN LISTER-KAYE'S TUNGKUAN HILL CONCESSION.

We translate the following report of the district Magistrate of Tunglinghsien, Anhui (Sieh Shih-tung) to H.E. Chang Hsün, Governor of that province, which may be of interest to our readers.

With reference to the Tungkuan hill copper concession of Sir J. Lister-Kaye's Anyü Mining Company, situate in the writer's district of Tunglinghsien, I have to report that on the 4th of May an American mining engineer named Tê Fu (Duff?), accompanied by several persons, arrived at Tungkuan hill and put up at a temple on that hill. As soon as I heard of this I at once sent two soldiers of my guard to proceed thither to give the party every assistance. Subsequently the interpreter of the party, Chang Chi-ying, called upon me, and I learned that the mining engineer above noted had come at the request of the Anyü Company to investigate existing conditions. I called upon the engineer, and during our conversation he told me that the machinery for the concession had not yet arrived, but that he

would have to leave for Shanghai, either on the 10th or 11th of the month to arrange matters. Further, that after he had completed all his arrangements he would then return to Tungkuan hill to start operations. The said engineer furthermore requested me to consider his arrival at the hill at this time as the commencement of the date of a joint co-operation between officials and the Company to work the concession, and asked me to report to my superior officials on such a basis. I replied that the actual date of opening a mine alone could be considered as the beginning of operations, and that since neither buildings had been put up on the concession, nor machinery for it had arrived, I could not consider his mere arrival on the ground to investigate matters to be the commencement of work on the mine. I further pointed out to him that in the original agreement, with reference to the opening of the mine, it provided that the local authorities were expected to protect the party from trouble, but there was nothing in the agreement stating that the officials should conjointly work the mine with the concessionaires. In view of this I therefore told him that I could not report to my superior officials in the manner desired by him. I also stated that in the copy of the agreement sent me the 4th clause provided that before mining work was begun on any selected piece of land, plans should be drawn pointing out in detail where buildings were intended to be put up and where shafts were to be sunk. That these plans should be sent for inspection, to the Chief Bureau of Commerce (at Nanking—Translator) which would then appoint a deputy to examine the proposed mining land in conjunction with the local authorities. Should the said deputy and local officials find that there is nothing to hinder the project they would then approach the owners of the land and arrange either for the purchase of the land desired or the lease thereof as the case may be. Furthermore, as to the limits of the mine underground, the concessionaires ought also to obey the instructions of the Wai-wupu, which required that when concessionaires were about to begin work application should be made for the appointment of a deputy who should, in conjunction with a representative of the concessionaires, go over the ground and mark out the limits of the mine underground in accordance with the plans previously drawn up. I then again urged the said engineer to give me a positive date when he expected to commence operations on the concession. His reply was, however, very unsatisfactory, and he would only say that he had to make arrangements and that he would not be able to begin work until the 5th moon (June). I was also personally informed by the Interpreter, Chang Chi-ying, that after looking over the property it had been found that the place only contained iron and that there was no indication of coal. Also that even after beginning work on the mine it was not certain whether there would be any profit to be got or not. I am of opinion that the concessionaires, in view of the fact that the limit of the original agreement will in a short time cease while they have done but little in the matter, have therefore sent this engineer to look over the ground so that they may declare that his presence on the hill shall be taken as the date wherein work has begun on the property. I have courteously refused to consent to this, but even although as the engineer declared that he would not be able to begin work until the 5th moon, this date would overstep the limit of twelve months as agreed upon in the original agreement.

I would therefore ask your Excellency whether, if in the event the said Company should actually come and begin work after the expiration of the limit granted by agreement, an official should not be appointed to discuss matters with the Company in accordance with the 5th clause of the said agreement. As this is a matter which concerns international relations I can do nothing in the matter and would respectfully beg for instructions.

Again, a deputy should be sent down to act in conjunction with me to delimit the boundaries of the proposed mining concession, etc., but as the said engineer is to return to Shanghai, nor has he decided any date for commencing work, I refrain at present to ask for a deputy to come down here, but I would respectfully suggest that your Excellency write to the British Consul at Shanghai requesting that when the concessionaires have decided upon a settled date to begin work, the said Consul should inform your Excellency thereabout and your Excellency can then appoint an official to come down here for the purpose so as to save time.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

From 1st April to 15th May.

Date received.	From	Addressed.
12th April	Nagasaki	Pooyuen.
19th "	Yokohama	Bosschere.
19th "	Hongkong	Lloyd.
23rd "	Vladivostok	Ferdinandu No-juku.
27th "	Kobe	Kianbede.
27th "	Moji	Brismert.
4th May	Nagasaki	Brent.
5th "	Chemulpo	Yusinghor.
9th "	Yokohama	Brent.
9th "	Osaka	Yewong.
10th "	Yokohama	Kennedy.
12th "	Hirano	Lidayoko.

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CLEAR SKIN

MUST MONEY ALWAYS WIN?

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

In the March number of the "Century" is an article on the "Outlook for Reform in Russia." The writer had the good fortune to interview M. Witte on the present situation. One sentence is significant: "The Japanese cannot resist our finances. I have nothing to say of the other two factors—the army and navy. Perhaps the Japanese can carry on the war one and a-half, two, at the most two and a-half years. Considering the finances alone, we can keep it up for four years. Other factors being left out of account, the Japanese can therefore be brought to sue for peace by their financial ruin."

Coming from so able and representative a man as M. Witte, the above is ominous. It shows where lies the hope of Russia. Few even of their most optimistic statesmen probably build largely on the Baltic fleet. But may they not wear out their antagonist? May not the war go on, and though the Russians continue to be defeated, yet at last, Japan, unable, from financial distress, to put her soldiers in the field, the war shall end with a crowning triumph for the nation that has the last dollar and the last man?

That is the point. Wholesale murder according to military critics is being permitted, not because Russia has even a fighting chance of winning in the field, but because she hopes to come down with trumps when her antagonist has played her last card.

It is the hope of the gambler; and unfortunately all history is against her. Let anyone who doubts this read Macaulay's brilliant account of how the debt of Great Britain grew from millions, which were to be too great a burden for the British people, to hundreds of millions which that people came to carry with ease.

It is an old statement of facts, about the man behind the gun. What about the man behind the dollar? Where is the man wise enough or foolish enough to set a limit to the amount of debt which the Japanese people can carry? And last, was any nation ever obliged to sue for peace that had won victories both on land and sea such as Japan has during the short period this war has run? Two men M. Witte has forgotten—the Russian peasant who pays for defeats, and the Japanese who is winning victories and fighting for Fatherland.

THE FEMININE NOTE.

"All things that pass,
Are woman's looking glass."

A Notable Russian Wedding.

Whilst great issues are developing in other parts of the world, the wheel of life in Shanghai seems to run smoothly on, the only cog that appears to vary in it to any noticeable degree being the social one. On Wednesday afternoon there was witnessed for the first time in Shanghai a ceremonious Russian wedding, and a very interesting and impressive ceremony it proved to be. The bride was Miss Alexandra Dessino, eldest daughter of Major-General Dessino, Russian Military Agent in China, and the bridegroom was Sub-Lieutenant Basile Altfater, son of

General Altfater, who is a member of the Council of Empire. The picturesque little Russian Mission Church, which is a recent addition to the numerous Churches of Shanghai, was beautifully decorated with flowers for the occasion, and was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the large number of friends who were in attendance, amongst whom were Mr. Pavlow, the Russian Minister for Corea, the whole of the Consular Body, the commander of the Askold and his wife, Mrs. Gramatchikoff, Commander and Mrs. Golouitzein of the Mandjour, and the commander of the Grosvoit with his wife Mrs. Brootzin, and Lady Bredon and her daughter. The service was fully choral, the music being sung by male voices only. So harmonious was the rendering of the anthems, hymns, and responses, that the absence of instrumental music was hardly noticeable. The religious service was conducted by Father Simeon, assisted by a second priest, both of whom were attired in picturesque surplices of cloth of silver.

Previous to the arrival of the wedding party the numerous candles in four great silver candelabra were lighted, and two crowns, a little gold wine cup, a length of pink silk, and two wedding rings were placed on a small table in front of the altar steps. Whilst waiting the arrival of the bride the choir sang an anthem, a beautiful hymn being sung as she entered the Church, preceded by her young brother, Master Constantine Dessino, who, dressed in white, acted as the bearer of the ikon. Bride and bridegroom took their position in front of a silken-covered lectern, beside which stood the priests, the rest of the bridal party standing behind the bride and bridegroom. A lighted candle, tied with white satin ribbon and a little posy of orange blossom, was handed by one of the priests to both bride and bridegroom, and was held in their hands throughout the ceremony. The marriage, although announced to take place at four o'clock, did not commence till nearly five o'clock, the marriage party being delayed by the private ceremony of the blessing the bride and bridegroom by their respective godparents, which takes place at the bride's residence, previous to the religious ceremony.

The first of the unusually large wedding party to arrive was the bridegroom, who was in the effective uniform worn by Russian naval officers. Next came the godfathers and godmothers. Mr. Kleiménov, the Russian Consul-General for Shanghai, was sponsor for the bride, Rear-Admiral Reitzenstein, acting in a like capacity for the bridegroom. Mrs. Dessino was godmother to the latter, Mrs. Ostroverkhov, wife of the Russian Consul-General at Hankow, standing for the bride. Mrs. Dessino was in pink silk, veiled entirely in white guipure point lace, with which she wore a wide-trimmed hat of white straw, trimmed with white chiffon, ostrich plumes, and pink roses. Mrs. Ostroverkhov was also in white, worn over a faint shade of yellow, her hat being composed of white chiffon, ostrich plumes, and pink roses. Both carried lovely shower bouquets of magnificent La France roses and asparagus ferns, tied with long strands of pink ribbon.

The bride, who was accompanied by her father, wore a gown of thick white satin, the perfectly plain skirt being embroidered at intervals, with a design of blossoms and foliage in heavy white silk thread. The becomingly fashioned bodice was made with a yoke set about

with a berthe of exquisitely wrought Brussels point lace. The long Court train was attached to the yoke, and was made of white satin embroidered to match the skirt, and edged all round with a flounce of Brussels point of the same beautiful design as the berthe. Russian brides, I am told, are not supposed to wear jewels of any description, and the only gold allowed is a coin in the shoe. The bridal veil was exceedingly long, and was made of fine white tulle fastened by a wreath of orange blossom. The bridesmaids were Miss Ostroverkhov and Miss Kitaeff, girl friends of the bride, and her two sisters, Misses Kate and Zina Dessino, who all wore dainty white frocks of soft white silk, inserted with lace. Their hats were also white, and were trimmed with ostrich feathers. Eight Russian officers acted as groomsmen—Lieutenants Bruns, Baron Mirbah, Mandraji, Kratchenko, Baron Maidel, Alramovitch, Kitkin, and Medvedeff.

One of the priests intoned in a magnificent deep-toned voice the first part of the service, the choir singing in wonderful harmony the beautiful responses. After many long prayers and addresses, the bride and bridegroom were each given a wedding ring, and later on in the service the crowns were brought forward by the priests and handed to two of the groomsmen, who held them a few inches above the heads of the bride and bridegroom. As this position was retained till the end of the ceremony, which lasted another half-hour, the assistance of the other groomsmen was required, each in turn holding the crowns aloft. One of the priests then intoned what seemed to be a wonderfully impassioned supplication, and after several further orations, the little golden chalice was held to the lips of the bridegroom, who sipped the contents three times, the bride afterwards doing the same, as a symbol that they would each share all the future joys and sorrows of life.

The next part of the service was the most impressive of all, and was emblematical of the insolubility of the marriage tie. The priest clasped the hands of the bride and bridegroom together, and swathed them with the length of silk, and after placing his hand on theirs and covering all with the end of his stole, he led them three times round the centre of the Church, followed by three groomsmen, two of whom still held the crowns above the heads of the bridegroom and bride, whilst the third carried the latter's train. The crowns were then taken away, and the service terminated after the bride and bridegroom had each kissed a gold crucifix presented by the priest. The happy couple were then congratulated and kissed by the rest of the bridal party, and afterwards went to the German Church, of which the bridegroom is a member, to receive a blessing from the Protestant clergyman. A large reception was held at the Russian Consulate on the Bund, at which a very large number of residents were present, and later in the evening a dinner party of a private character took place.

An Interesting Coming Event.

The Horse and Pony Show which is announced to take place on the 20th has every promise of attaining even a greater success than that of last year, no small amount of which was due to the enterprize shown by lady competitors. Indeed the Ladies' Driving Competition was one of the most interesting and creditable events on the programme and will, no doubt, prove to be even more so this

year. I am told that the classes for jumping are expected to be especially good, although it will take a very fine jumper indeed to excel the performance of Mr. Henry Morris's prize-winner of last year.

BELLE HEATHER.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

STORY OF RUSSIAN INTRIGUE.

Mr. Percival Landon read a paper on "The Political Results of the Mission to Lhasa," before the Central Asian Society.

Mr. Landon (who accompanied the recent expedition) said that there was enormous justification for that expedition. Of the people themselves they were divided into two classes, the monks and the laity. For all practical purposes the laity were as if they never existed. The monks themselves were divided into two parts, those who lived in or near Lhasa and those who did not, and the government lay entirely in the hands of the former part. Since 1720, Tibet has been a vassal to China, and for that reason, if for no other, the country has been kept backwards in the world's progress. Until the reign of the present Dalai Lama, every one of his predecessors was put to death before he reached his eighteenth year. This custom enabled China to reassert her superiority at the election of each new god-king, for the ruler of Tibet possessed the peculiar position of being as much a god to his country as he was a perfect autocrat. His name is Tugyan Yassa, and he owes his extended life to a political intrigue.

In 1899 a monk named Dorgia, who had so far lived quietly at his monastery near Lhasa, although that monastery was the home of Tibetan sedition, was secretly called to Russia. When he returned he was the unaccredited yet fully empowered agent of Russia. From that time forward Dorgia, the Dalai Lama, and one Charter Charpy were the Government of Tibet, despite the Tsong Dhu, or Government Council. By the end of 1902 Dorgia had gained so much power that he thought it wise to boast that by Easter in the following year there would be a party of Cossacks in Lhasa. Yet Charter Charpy, the really capable man of the triumvirate, was more favourable to England than to Russia, till an unfortunate thing happened. He was foolish enough to insult an Englishwoman, for which reason the members of the English Club at Darjeeling ducked him in the pond around the fountain. That ducking made him one of England's bitterest enemies.

At once he joined hands with Dorgia, and if it had not been for the recent expedition Russia would now be in practical possession of Tibet. At the present moment Charpy was in prison at Lhasa, and if ever he got free his life would be devoted to helping Russia to get at India through Tibet. The other two of the triumvirate, the Dalai Lama and Dorgia, were, said Mr. Landon, in hiding at a small town about 50 miles from the Trans-Siberian Railway, near Lake Baikal. And although Dorgia would return to Lhasa, the Dalai Lama was well known to fear that his return would mean his death.

But for the recent expedition we should now have this enemy of ours at our Indian doors on a new side. It had been said that Col. Younghusband had exceeded

his orders. But he had done nothing of the sort. At Lhasa he was in precarious position. Had he come away empty-handed he would have been blamed for the failure of the whole affair. If he had done less than what he did, it would have been said that he had half done the thing. He was given a piece of work to do, had done it, and was blamed for what he had done.

Mr. Ian Malcolm supported Mr. Landon's view of Col. Younghusband's conduct in the circumstances in which he was placed. The interference of the Secretary of State for India had done nothing but harm, and he believed that Mr. Brodick would live to regret it. Other speakers followed, and Mr. Landon replied to some questions which were put to him on points raised by his lecture.—"Globe."

THE BALTIC FLEET.

WITH THE RUSSIANS IN
HON KOHE BAY.

METHOD OF COALING.

TEMPER OF THE OFFICERS
AND MEN.

LAZY AND NO HEART.

FROM THE "S. C. MORNING POST."

If the appearance of the two colliers which arrived in Hongkong yesterday direct from Hon Kohe Bay is any criterion to judge by, the Baltic Fleet must be a sight indeed. With the object of furnishing our readers with the latest information regarding the Russian armada, its appearance and its doings, a representative of the "Morning Post" boarded the vessels alluded to—the Neumuehlen and the Forsteck, both of which fly the German flag—and gathered quite an interesting story, including some details which have not yet been published.

The vessels are lying near Stonecutters' Island, within a stone's throw of each other. They had each left Europe with 4,000 tons of Cardiff coal for the Baltic Fleet and discharged it into the warships as they lay in Camranh and Hon Kohe Bays. They are now empty and have come to Hongkong for orders. A third vessel which has been on a similar mission and which is named the Ellerbeck is expected to-day.

A glance at the Neumuehlen is enough to convince even the most ignorant in affairs marine that she requires docking. She has, indeed, the appearance of a ship that has been raised from the deep. Her sides are encrusted with a heavy coating of rust reaching almost to the top of the hull and lower down and beneath the water-line the vessel is studded with barnacles and little white shells. There are also numerous indentations, created, no doubt, during the operation of discharging alongside the different warships. Up a rickety gangway, dirty and gritty with coal-dust, and up a steep flight of iron steps, then across a piece of black deck unscrubbed for ages, and into a dingy and grimy cabin, it was there our representative located the chief officer. The whole appearance of the ship out and in could not have been more

SUGGESTIVE OF THE WORK

she has been engaged in. And the chief officer—a very pleasant fellow—was like his ship. Unshaved and unshorn, and in a suit that had once been white, he received his visitor with an unwelcome shrug. This attitude quickly gave place to a little pleasant banter, and, the ice once broken, he became quite communicative. It was soon discernible, however, that on one or two vital points he had a reserve of information that neither persuasion nor point-blank questioning could broach.

When the Neumuehlen left Hon Kohe on the 5th there were in the Bay altogether forty-five ships, of which about twenty were warships. He was unable to name or to specify definitely what the fleet comprised, but it was clear that all the warships were fully loaded with coal and provisions and ready for immediate departure.

Leaving Cardiff early in February the Neumuehlen came out by way of Suez to "somewhere," but where that somewhere was or is our representative could not ascertain. She had her cargo of coal partly in bags for convenience in transshipping. This took place mostly in Hon Kohe Bay, the vessel going alongside the different warships, discharging several hundreds of tons into each until nothing was left but sufficient bunker coal to take her to Hongkong.

Asked his opinion about the Fleet the officer said the ships looked up-to-date and smart. Having been out so long, they were a little dirty, but not much, and this the men were busy painting and cleaning up every day. They were good ships and might give the Japanese more than they were bargaining for. Very few of the Russians were able to speak German and he was, therefore, unable to converse with them to any extent. He learned, however, that the Third Squadron was daily expected and would probably by now be in Camranh Bay.

Told of the report of seaweed a foot long being on the hulls, the officer of the Neumuehlen said it was "all rot." There was only

A LITTLE BIT OF GREEN STUFF,

but none to speak of, and as for barnacles there were practically none. There were no divers engaged in the cleaning-up operations as far as he saw, and it seemed to him that none were necessary.

It might have been the 3rd of May, though he was not sure of the date, that he saw one of the French warships—a cruiser—come out of the bay. He had not seen her go in, but, in any case, she had not stayed long. In happened on one of the days when the Russians were outside at practice. They went out only a few times for shooting practice. The few men of the fleet with whom he came in contact struck him as being a very sober and capable lot, with their heads screwed on the right way. He hoped they would succeed in their errand, because, if Japan were to have a "walk over" as hitherto, there would be no holding in of the Japanese, and the Far East would no longer be available for Europeans.

Before parting, the chief officer recounted.

A STRANGE TALE

that was current in the fleet in the early days of its arrival off Camranh, and one that was passed around with great manifestations of hilarity. It is probably the fiction of fighting off the Anamites Islands that was published with circumstantial detail in one of our evening contemporaries. According to the version of the chief officer of the Neumuehlen, the Japanese Fleet mistook a fleet of United

State warships for Russians, and, though outnumbered, with the cheek and daring which has characterised their every action from the commencement of hostilities, they gave battle. The result was a terrible disaster. The Americans, with unerring aim, sank five of the Japanese ships and gave chase to the remaining six, which fled to Singapore, and were there disarmed and interned till the end of the war.

This concluded the interview on the Neumuehlen. Steaming round her stern our representative was able to see that she had lately had several changes of name. She was formerly the British-African S.S. Co.'s Loango, and previously the Knight of St. George.

The Forsteck, although considerably encrusted with shells, was not in such a dirty condition as the Neumuehlen. Among the warships seen in Hon Kohe Bay were seven brand-new battleships and about a dozen torpedo-boats. They were all, according to the chief officer, whose story, it will be observed, differs in some details from that of the chief officer of the other collier, in a rather dirty condition. No attempt was being made to clean them under the water, line and make them fit for the coming fight. Their sides were rusty—just like those of the Forsteck and the Neumuehlen—and were being painted black, but very slowly was the work progressing. The fleet was now fully coaled and provisioned, the coals being piled up on deck. It was not the case that the fleet was so overstocked that shiploads of material were being landed on the beach. As for the crews of the warships, they neither looked nor acted like men-of-war's men. They were

SLOW AND LAZY.

Instead of working as sailors do in any other navy, they preferred to stay aft with a pipe and a drink. Only on one or two of the ships was there anything like the discipline one would expect on a man-of-war about to do battle. Of course, most of the men were reserves who had been forced to leave home against their will and inclinations. They were ignorant and stupid. They had no knowledge of where they were going and very little of what they were out here for. With such stupid men it was difficult to conceive how the Russians hoped to win. The fleet was

WAITING FOR THE THIRD SQUADRON,

which had probably joined by now. He would not say for certain that the junction had been effected, but he thought as much from what he had heard.

Admiral Rozhdiestvensky was a very fine man. The officers generally were a fine class of men, as different from their crews as east from west. Their only fault lay in their disinclination for work—and in this one particular they resembled their men. Some were able to speak a bit of German, others French, and a few could converse in English. They were pleasant and nice to get on with. There was a fortune lying at the feet of any man who could smuggle a cargo of beer and Schnapps. Of these two "necessaries" they were short, and another article there would be a run on would be whisky, if it could be got through to them. One sailor came on board the Forsteck one day and offered as much as £1 for a bottle of whisky. They were not allowed any drink on board, but he would smuggle it across. Unhappily, the Forsteck was not in a position to supply him. During the coaling operations the sailors wandered all around the decks

BEGGING WHISKY, TOBACCO,

cigars or cigarettes, and other forbidden luxuries. They had no heart for war, said the chief officer of the Forsteck. They were well supplied with coal and provisions, and were in no hurry to move. They were fully ready to leave, but there was no word of when they would leave, at the date of the Forsteck's departure. He knew where they were going, but it was a secret that he was neither at liberty nor inclined to tell.

"A way over that difficulty would be to write it down here," suggested the "Morning Post" man offering his notebook, but the officer would not be drawn. "I am not allowed to tell it to anyone," he repeated, and quickly drifted on to another subject.

The ships were well armed, but he neither saw nor heard of them being at practice.

"When we left home," continued the officer, "we did not know that we were bound for the Baltic Fleet, and upon the fact being discovered at sea, it led to a good deal of trouble with the men. Some of them refused to work and such like." At Batavia the Forsteck had to dodge the harbour officials by clearing for Hongkong. She then went to Cape St. James, where orders were received to proceed at once to Camranh.

Coming to the question of coaling, the chief officer said the big warships could not swing their guns in far enough to permit the colliers alongside, and in these cases coaling was accomplished by means of boats at the rate of about 250 tons per day. In the case of the other warships, the colliers went right alongside and slung the bags on board. The colliers were very fully loaded when they came out. In the big Hamburg-America boats even the first-class cabins were full of coal. The Ellerbeck had still 500 tons to discharge on the 5th inst.

Just before the Forsteck left, torpedo-boats were going to and from Camranh with dispatches—an evidence, the officer repeated, that the Third Squadron had probably arrived.

During their stay off the coast of Annam none of the officers or men of the Fleet went ashore. Some of the officers wished to go hunting, but were not allowed to. There were no natives to be seen near the Fleet except a few Chinese in sampans, who came to sell pigs, fish etc.

At Hon Kohe the ships lay in three tiers in the outer bay, 500 metres separating each vessel. The nearest warship to the shore lay off at a distance of under two miles. The transports lay in two lines nearer the shore and the torpedo-boats closer in still—less than half a mile. The flagships of Admiral Rozhdiestvensky and Admiral Vill were anchored abreast of each other, to facilitate communication probably. Admiral Rozhdiestvensky had his flag on one of the newest and best battleships, while Admiral Vill's flag was on a fine steam yacht. He was in charge of the transports. The cruisers lay towards the mouth of Van Fong Bay, and scouts were always on duty. During the stay of the Forsteck from 26th April till 5th May, the battleships went out only once.

THE COALING.

Referring to his notes, the chief officer said the Forsteck arrived at Camranh Bay on the 24th of April. At 8 a.m. she went alongside a cruiser and commenced coaling her at 10. She finished on the 25th at 11 a.m., having taken on 800 tons. The Forsteck then went alongside another warship. She started at two

o'clock and working all night through, finished in the morning at five, having discharged 490 tons. A torpedo-boat then hitched on and accompanied the Forsteck to Hon Kohe. The Forsteck there went alongside a warship on the 26th at 6 p.m. Working all night, she discharged 855 tons by 3.30 p.m. on the following day. This was the biggest amount discharged at any one time. The Forsteck then went alongside another warship, started at 8 p.m. and finished 250 tons by 4 a.m. At 9 a.m. she went alongside a big battleship, and finished at 6 p.m. with 400 tons. She then went alongside a transport ship on the 29th, and discharged into her 320 tons, more or less. Sunday, observed as a holiday. Countries at war do not, as a rule, observe Easter holidays, but the Russian is different from other men, and they seemed to have plenty of time to spare. On the 1st of May another transport took about 650 tons. The Forsteck then went alongside a battleship, and she took the balance of the cargo. The transports that took the coal from her belonged to the Russian Volunteer Fleet, and had to go along with the Baltic Fleet to the North.

The chief officer of the Forsteck incidentally remarked that a four-star officer of one of H.B.M.'s ships had come aboard that morning and made exhaustive inquiries as to what had been seen down in Hon Kohe Bay.

Being a naval reserve officer himself (German Navy), he had taken good "stock" of what had been going on, and in conclusion hinted that he knew a great deal more than he cared to talk about.

THE YANGTZE STEAMER OF THE FUTURE.

The following extract from "Engineering" describes the kind of steamer that will be wanted for the Yangtze when the Lu-Han railway is opened to regular traffic. The time must soon come when the present 10 or 11-knot boats will be devoted to freight traffic, and there will be 20 to 22-knot boats for passengers, as was purposed by Captain "Truthful" Johnson forty years ago:—

"Although the Tyne is the home of the Parsons turbine, and although all the British warships fitted with this system of prime mover have had their origin there, it was only this week that the waters of the North of England river carried its first merchant steamer designed to be propelled by steam-turbines. It was appropriate that the vessel should be built by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, & Co., Limited, who have constructed so many high-speed warships, and have done much to encourage the adoption of the turbine in naval ships. At the same time, it is significant that the owners of the new steamer are the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company, Limited—a concern with a seventy-five years' history of enterprise, which has not before had a vessel built on the East Coast. The technical officers of two of the constructive firms—the Armstrong Company and the Wallsend Slipway Company—have, however, 'in another place,' had many associations with the company. The new ship, named the Viking, is essentially a day-excursion steamer, with extensive promenades and large public saloons, so that the supersession of paddle-engines

placed high in the centre, the most valuable part, of the vessel, by turbine machinery located low in the ship, permits of several improvements in the arrangements of the decks, whilst, at the same time, the passengers will benefit, by a much decreased vibration. Externally there are long and deep bilge keels which will steady the ship in a seaway, whereas side-paddles, as a rule, increase the tendency to roll. The Viking is 361 ft. in length over all, or 350 ft. between perpendiculars; 42 ft. in extreme breadth, and 17 ft. 3 in. moulded depth, and in normal trim she will have a draught of 10 ft. 6 in. There are four decks—the lower, main, shelter, and promenade. The last, which extends for fully half the length of the ship, is uninterrupted except for the bridge and captain's room, the two funnels, engine casing, luggage area, and companion-way. The shelter-deck, which constitutes the top of the moulded structure, has on each side a wide promenade, the central part being given over to the smoking-saloon, private cabins, and a ladies' tea-room—the last an innovation. On the main deck below there are more cabins and a first-class and a ladies' saloon; while on the lower deck is the dining-saloon and a large room specially arranged for passengers lying down during a voyage in stormy weather. Corresponding accommodation for second-class passengers is arranged in the forward part of the vessel. As to the machinery, we hope to write at length in connection with the trials. The turbines and accessories have been built by the Parsons Marine Steam-Turbine company, and accord with the arrangement now practically universal for Channel work. There are three go-ahead turbines, the high-pressure, with a 48-in. drum, being in the centre, and the low-pressure on the wing-shafts, on which also are the go-astern turbines. Each shaft has one three-bladed propeller, and all three are of the same diameter. Owing to the fine run of the ship there is, in the case of the wing-screws, a considerable length of outboard shaft; in the centre the dead-wood is cut away, the line of keel sloping upwards to the shaft-bearing. A balanced rudder is adopted. The three propellers will run at from 430 to 450 revolutions, and the power will equal 10,000 indicated, which it is expected will give a speed of at least 22 knots. The condensers are in the wings of the engine-room, and a vacuum intensifier is being fitted. The steam-generating plant has been constructed by the Wallsend Slipway Company, Limited. There are four double-ended boilers, each of 15 ft. mean diameter and 19 ft. 6 in. in length, having in all twenty-four corrugated furnaces, with a total grate area of 580 square feet. There are 20,000 square feet of heating surface. The working pressure will be 160 lb. at the boilers and about 115 lb. at the turbine receiver. There will be two Weir pumps, two enclosed engines and forced-draught fans by Messrs. Allen, of Bedford, and Lee's ash-ejectors are also fitted."

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Law Reports.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 16th May.

Before Mr. Justice DE SAUSMAREZ.

WILLIAM KITE, BY HIS ATTORNEY PETER ESTHER SYS v. ALFRED PREBBLE AND GEORGE CAMERON.

This was a claim for Tls. 100 for money loaned defendants on the 17th of April, 1904.

Alfred Prebble appeared and stated that George Cameron had died during the past week.

Thomas Macdonald, marshal, stated that Cameron's death had been reported at the Consulate. He died on the 6th inst.

His Lordship said that that being so, he would not require evidence of service.

Alfred Prebble admitted responsibility for half of the claim. Even supposing Cameron could not pay anything he was not responsible for more than half. It was a friendly loan on joint account.

Mrs. Sys said she understood what defendant had said. All she wanted was to get her money.

His Lordship ordered the summons to be amended, so that Kite should appear as the plaintiff by his attorney P. E. Sys.

Mrs. Sys then went into the witness box. She stated that she knew nothing about the transaction. Mr. Kite had gone to England. Mr. Kite owed her some money and he told her to collect this, and she could keep anything that was over. Mr. Kite told witness that he had lent this money to defendants, who said they would pay it back in a few months. As he was going away he could not press them. He told her that he went to see defendants, but they did not want to see him.

Defendant admitted that the document on which this loan was acknowledged bore his signature.

Defendant, Alfred Prebble, was then sworn. He said this was simply a private loan. He and Cameron wanted some money so they went to Mr. Kite who was an old friend. They called on him together and he brought the money round to them. They wanted the money to pay off interest on pressing debts. They were not joint debts; they really had Tls. 50 each.

His Lordship asked if anyone had taken out administration on Cameron's estate.

The marshal said the estate did not amount to more than \$10 and there were several claims on it.

His Lordship (to defendant).—You say you have given your receipt for joint account. I do not see how you can say this is not a joint deed and that you only owe Tls. 50. I think I must give judgment against you. You are entitled to recover against the estate. There will be judgment for plaintiff with costs.

His Lordship then explained to Mrs. Sys that she was entitled to recover her money against defendant. As regarded the other defendant, she had heard that he was dead, and that apparently he had got no money, and also that there were many claims against his estate. Of course she would be entitled to claim against it, but he was afraid it would not be much good to her. Meanwhile she

was entitled to the whole claim against this defendant (Prebble) on the form on which the note was given.

The Court then rose.

Shanghai, 17th May.

I. HAIMOVITCH v. THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING Co., LD.

Isaac Haimovitch claimed \$4,213.00, the value of goods shipped by defendant company's steamer Opland on the 19th day of December, 1904, from Shanghai to Chinwangtao, and not delivered.

Mr. Bidoulac appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Morgan Phillips for defendants.

Mr. Bidoulac explained the nature of the claim. The only question was whether counsel for defendants wished for further particulars.

Mr. Phillips complained about the inconvenience of having the action brought in Shanghai. It ought to have been brought in Tientsin.

His Lordship—What do you ask for?

Mr. Phillips asked for pleadings and statement of claim.

His Lordship said that the object of the Rules was to avoid, as much as possible, demands for a statement of claim. He read the second rule, which, he said, practically meant that the writ should be a short statement of claim. Obviously cases might arise in which a statement of the case could not be put down in the space provided on the forms. There were some cases which had to be disclosed at greater length, and obviously required pleadings. Where a short statement could be given it was certainly convenient and more within the spirit of the Rules and the Order in Council, that such information should be given on the writ. He was not speaking of the present case, as he knew nothing about it, but where it could be done it ought to be done. In fact when counsel had a claim which could be shortly expressed they were very much in the position they were in in the days of petitions. There was a short space on the back of the forms which should be ample to give notice of the nature of the claim and then, of course, the action could come on, defendant stating in Court what his defence was. If the other side was not taken by surprise the case could proceed at once; if they were taken by surprise there could be an adjournment for a short time; and where complicated there would be an order for pleadings. In the present case as counsel seemed to agree he would make the order required.

ALEXANDER SEREBRENİK v. THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
 RUSSO-CHINESE BANK v. THE SAME.

A. Serebrenik claimed Tls. 25,000 with interest, upon a policy of insurance covering cargo shipped by the s.s. Nigretia, dated the 13th of December, 1904.

The Russo-Chinese Bank made a claim of a similar nature for Tls. 195,000 with interest.

Mr. Morgan Phillips appeared for the plaintiff Serebrenik, and Mr. J. C. Hanson for the bank; defendants were represented by Messrs. W. A. C. Platt.

Mr. Phillips said this was a claim for a liquidated amount. His friends on the other side said they had some defence to it.

Mr. Platt asked for pleadings.

Mr. Lordship asked Mr. Phillips if he practically sought to go under rule 14, from what he had said about the defence. Was he prepared to file a statement of claim?

Mr. Phillips said he was.

His Lordship presumed there was the same form in both cases and made the order for statements of claim accordingly.

H. M. POLICE COURT

Shanghai, 12th May.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. MEHER SINGH.

Meher Singh, watchman, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and assaulting a mafuo on the 11th inst.

Inspector A. Gibson prosecuted.

Prisoner, asked to plead, said "there was a great crowd, and in making my way I accidentally struck a man. I was not very drunk."

Indian P. C. 150 gave evidence that prisoner was drunk and pushing Chinese about, while in his hand he held the chopper produced. A mafuo was following defendant, who, he alleged, had struck him.

Native constable 206 corroborated.

Inspector Gibson said the complainant did not appear with regard to the assault.

His Worship said he should treat the case as an ordinary one of being drunk and disorderly.

P. C. E. Thygesen bore testimony to the state of the accused when he arrived at the police station.

His Worship said that the number of Indians in Shanghai was getting a perfect nuisance to the police and everybody else. They were invariably getting drunk and being disorderly, and if it went on much longer he should inflict very heavy fines in proportion to their means. In this case the accused would be fined \$5 or in default go to prison for a week with hard labour. If accused came up again he would be much more severely dealt with.

Shanghai, 17th May.

R. v. ANDREW SMITH.

Andrew Smith was charged with being a rogue and a vagabond and wandering abroad and placing himself in a public place and begging alms.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

P. C. Stewart said that on the previous day he was on duty in the Gardens at 11.30 a.m., when he found prisoner asleep. Witness had to put him out, and directly prisoner was outside he went to the Garden Bridge and accosted foreigners passing in rickshas, begging from them. Witness arrested him and took him to the station. During the past six or seven days foreigners had been complaining about accused, but they were unwilling to give their names or to come to Court.

By his Worship—Witness saw accused accosting people, but did not know exactly what he was asking them. He was certain prisoner was not asking his way, and he did not think he was asking for a match.

There were no other witnesses for the prosecution.

His Worship said he had not the least doubt what accused was begging for, but the police could not bring up a case like this, with no other evidence. Accused would have to be discharged. He could not sit there and administer justice upon offences which he could only guess.

Prisoner was discharged.

His Worship understood that no ship could be found for Smith for another fortnight, and said that, that being so, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire would have to pay for his board and lodging in the meantime.

R. v. JAMES SIDNEY.

James Sidney was brought up in the afternoon charged with demanding with menaces \$50 from one Wu Ah-sing on the 29th ult., with intent to steal same.

Mr. D. McNeill prosecuted on behalf of the police; Mr. G. D. Musso defended.

Mr. Musso asked for an adjournment as he had only just been instructed.

His Worship agreed to remand the case until Friday after taking evidence of arrest.

Det. Inspector McDowell, sworn, said that he received a warrant for arrest of accused on the evening of the 15th and arrested him that morning in Honan Road. Witness read the warrant to accused, who was in a ricksha, and after cautioning him took him to the police station. Accused said he was in his way to the Central Police Station to give himself up.

Mr. Musso asked that prisoner should be released on bail.

His Worship agreed to let him out on bail if someone would go security for him.

Accused said his father would probably bail him.

His Worship allowed bail in one surety of \$200 and accused's own recognisance for \$100, and remanded the case until 10 a.m. on Friday.

**AMERICAN
CONSULAR COURT.**

Shanghai, 12th May.

Before J. W. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice-
Consul-General, Acting Judicially.

Re. ESTATE OF AMELIA ORTWIN.

This was a rehearing of a petition of William Marshall, one of the executors of the will.

Petitioner was represented by Mr. F. M. Brooks; Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for the Estate.

John Goodnow, sworn, said the account rendered by W. Marshall was presented to him some time before W. Ortwin's departure. Witness called Ortwin to the Consulate and he stated that he supposed the account was all right. Witness pressed him and told him to take the account away with him and look it over. When witness next saw him Ortwin said there was no item he could dispute, and finally said he acknowledged it all. Mr. Marshall was appointed executor of the will by witness, together with a Mr. Macgregor. Afterwards William Ortwin was substituted for the latter. This was in 1903. In the probate of the estate the usual notices were given and witness did not remember Mr. Marshall ever presenting any claim. The whole transaction was hardly a business one as Mr. Marshall was a friend of the family. Mr. Marshall spoke to witness about the claim last year when he was sick. He told witness that the estate owed him money and witness asked him to make out an itemised bill. Mr. Marshall presented the bill and witness called Ortwin's attention to it. He understood Ortwin to say the bill was right and ought to be paid. Ortwin never changed his attitude in regard to this claim, and witness saw him the day he left. Witness knew of no settlement being made. He thought Mr. Marshall could make up an account from his books and cheques, but his impression was that it was a sort of family arrangement. There had been no final discharge of the executors.

G. A. Derby, sworn, said he was in Mr. Goodnow's office and heard part of the conversation with Ortwin. From what he said witness understood that Ortwin could not deny any items in the bill. Witness also overheard the conversation with Mr. Marshall. He took it that Ortwin acknowledged the bill and meant to pay it. Soon after the probate of the will Mr. Marshall told witness that the estate owed him money. Witness told him to get it into shape, and later Mr. Marshall brought in a bill approximately the same as the present

one. He thought that the first time Mr. Marshall brought in the bill it was not a formal claim, but simply a statement of what the estate owed him. He was not certain whether it was filed; probably not. Witness knew that Mr. Marshall had paid some of the debts of the estate.

W. Marshall, sworn, said the account he had rendered was correct but not half of what he was entitled to, as he had claimed no commission or interest. The Tls. 4,850 were paid when the houses were sold. That was long before he presented the account to Ortwin. When he presented the account Ortwin said he could not deny a single item of the claim. Witness was still executor; no final account had been made. He asked that he should be discharged and a suitable person appointed.

Mr. Marshall was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Wilkinson as to the items of his claim.

A letter from W. Ortwin denying the claim, and proof of payment to Scott and Carter were admitted by consent of both parties.

His Honour reserved his decision until Monday, the 15th inst.

Shanghai, 15th May.

Before giving a decision on this petition his Honour said he would have to disallow certain sums, amounting in all to \$700, which did not appear in petitioner's books. His Honour then delivered the following judgment.

Upon reading the petition of William Marshall, one of the executors of the last will and testament of Amelia Ortwin, and having heard the testimony of witnesses and the arguments of Counsel, it is hereby ordered, that the account of said William Marshall be allowed in the sum of \$10,411.82, at the rate of exchange 73.

That the said William Marshall be discharged from his duties as executor of the last will and testament of Amelia Ortwin, deceased.

That C. H. Blake of Shanghai be appointed executor of the last will and testament of Amelia Ortwin, deceased, and that letters of administration issue to him upon taking the oath and filing the bond required by law.

And the costs of attorneys' fees be allowed in the sum of 250 taels each at the rate of 73 to be paid out of the estate.

U. S. PEOPLE v. P. CUNNINGHAM.

P. Cunningham was charged with being drunk and disorderly on the Yangtseepoo Road at 6.15 p.m. on the 13th instant.

Accused pleaded guilty.

Indian P. C. 188 stated that accused was drunk and made some trouble in a Chinese house in Yangtseepoo Road by trying to strike the Chinese. Accused then came out on the road and continued his disorderly conduct, whereupon witness arrested him.

Accused said he got leave from his boat on Saturday and the leave held good until 7 a.m. on Sunday.

The Court fined him \$20 Mex. and also ordered him to pay the Court costs and the expenses of being replaced on board his ship.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
v. G. T. ODUM.

Plaintiffs who were represented by Mr. T. R. Jernigan, in their petition alleged that on 20th April, 1904, G. T. Odum, an American citizen, was convicted by the Court of the United States Consulate-General, Canton, China, of having defrauded them of a large sum of money by forging

the name of Charles W. Mead; that after the arrest of the said G. T. Odium there was found in his possession the sum of about \$807.35, and a gold ring. The amount of plaintiffs' claim was \$1704.70, gold, as per statement of account proven before the Consul-General of the United States at Hongkong, and certified to by him. They had every reason to believe that the money found in the possession of G. T. Odium at the time, or after his arrest, was the money of which they were defrauded and was their property, together with the gold ring. They therefore asked the Court to apply towards the balance due to them this amount of money found in the possession of G. T. Odium together with the gold ring or its value.

Mr. Jernigan said the case came before the Court in the shape of a motion in which an application was being made for certain moneys. Counsel said his Honour would see that the evidence was entirely documentary, and he would first wish to offer a statement of account sworn to by the petitioners before the United States Consul-General at Canton. Secondly, he would produce the proceedings of the United States Consular Court at Canton in connection with the first hearing of the case. These were somewhat voluminous and Counsel would not ask the Court to make any order until it had had time to consider all the documents and then his Honour could make what order he thought just as to the amount of money which was asked for.

His Honour said he desired to read the documents and inform himself more fully as to the particulars of the case. Therefore the further hearing would be adjourned until Wednesday next at 10 a.m.

The Court then rose.

GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 16th May.

Before O. MEZGER Esq., Vice-Consul, Acting Judicially.

R. v. FUSKLINSKI.

F. Fusklinski was charged with being drunk and disorderly at 4 p.m. on the 13th inst. in Broadway. Accused was farther charged with assaulting P. C. Reogen, whilst in the execution of his duty, and with damaging the constable's uniform.

Inspector Bourke conducted the case for the police, and said that when taken to the station the accused was very drunk and violent.

P. C. Reogen, (42) stated that he found accused drunk in Broadway. He was disputing with some natives. On witness going up to him accused became violent, assaulted him, and tore his uniform. Witness took him to the station.

His Honour remanded the case for a week.

NETHERLANDS CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 16th May.

Before G. D. ADVOCAT, Esq., Consul-General, Acting Judicially.

R. v. VAN DER WEER.

A Van der Weer was charged with larceny from Carl Wagner. There was a second charge of stealing a bicycle, value \$105, on the 13th May, from No. 2, The Bund.

Detective-Sergeant Kingston said that a warrant was issued last week for the arrest of the accused. On Saturday witness saw accused trying to pawn the bicycle at a shop in Peking Road. Witness took the man into custody, as the machine agreed with the description of one that had been stolen.

His Honour adjourned the case in order that accused might be tried by assessors. He said the police would be notified of the date of the trial.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 12th May.

Before Mr. T'U TSO-LIN (Magistrate) and Mr. B. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

Cruelty to a Mule.

A mafoo, employed by Chang Su-ho, was charged with cruelly illtreating a mule, by working it attached to a brougham on Bubbling Well Road whilst in a lame and unfit condition.—Inspector Kinipple, representing the S. S. P. C. A., handed in a veterinary certificate from Messrs. Keylock and Pratt to the effect that on examination at the request of the S. S. P. C. A., they found the mule to be very lame in the off hind leg and totally unfit for work. Inspector Kinipple said that there were two mafoos and three passengers in the carriage, and the No. 1 mafoo was thrashing the mule very severely. If the mafoo were punished, the Society would be satisfied if the owner of the mule gave security that it would not be worked again until in a fit condition. The mafoo was sentenced to three weeks' cage, and the mule was ordered to be returned to its owner upon his giving a bond not to work the animal until in a fit condition.

The Irrepressible Mafoo.

Mrs. T. H. Hards charged a mafoo with recklessly driving a pony and carriage along Nanking Road on the 11th of April, thereby colliding with complainant's ricsha and throwing the occupant out. Mrs. Hards said that on the 11th of April she was in a ricsha and was just pulling up opposite Bernardi's when the defendant's carriage came along. Just as her coolie was putting down the shafts, close to the kerb, the carriage dashed up and caught the wheel of the ricsha, dragging the ricsha along and breaking it, and throwing witness into the road. The summons would have been issued sooner, but she was unable to find the mafoo. Indian P. C. 226 gave corroborative evidence, and Indian P. C. 93 said that the carriage was coming in the direction of the Bund, and when it passed the Nanking Road corner he cautioned the mafoo not to drive so quickly. Just afterwards, the ricsha coolie came to him and told him about the accident, but the mafoo had then disappeared.

Mr. Hooper, the mafoo's employer, stated that the mafoo had always been most careful on previous occasions, but on this occasion the pony was apparently a little out of control. It had not got over a fright which it had received a day or two previously from the falling of a packing case.—The Assessor said that the mafoo had apparently taken no notice of the accident, and when asked by the constable as to the accident, he drove on without making any report. It was his duty to go back and see what had happened and make a report. The mafoo was sentenced to 100 blows and compensation to the owner of the ricsha and to the complainant was to be paid by arrangement between the parties.

Uttering a Forged Bank-note.

An unemployed native was charged with being in possession of and attempting to utter a forged \$5 Hongkong and

Shanghai Bank note, at a shop, No. 205, Sinza Road. Inspector Mackintosh said the prisoner, when given in charge by the shopman, said he received the note from a countryman in the native city during the basket fair, and when presenting the note was in the act of buying some chow. When searched, the prisoner had \$2.35 in small change in his possession, and had he not known the note was forged he would not have attempted to change it but would most probably have paid for his chow in small change. It would be seen that in this case, as in a case lately before the Court, the note had been in the Bank's hands and stamped by them as a forgery, but had been allowed to pass out into circulation again. The prisoner was arrested at the West gate of the native city.—The Court decided that it had not been proved that the prisoner had any guilty knowledge, and he was ordered to be released upon giving security.

Shanghai, 13th May.

Before Mr. T'U TSO-LIN (Magistrate) and Mr. B. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

BRODIE A. CLARKE v. WUNG

LI-DONG and KUO CHIEN-HAO.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, as agent of the Zay Woo Godown Company, to recover from the defendants, who are partners in the Hop Tai Silk Filature Company, the sum of Tls. 19,692, money owing by them to the said Godown Company.

The case had previously been before the Court on the 24th of March, and again on the 10th April, at which latter hearing Mr. T. Morgan Phillips, Counsel for the defendants, raised the point as to what constituted a sufficient interest to bring a foreigner into the Mixed Court as plaintiff, and insisted that Mr. Brodie Clarke should give evidence upon oath. The hearing was eventually adjourned in order that the Court might decide as to whether Mr. Brodie Clarke should be sworn.

Mr. F. Ellis represented the plaintiff, and Mr. T. Morgan Phillips appeared for the defence.

The Assessor said that he and the Magistrate had decided that the evidence in this case should be taken in the usual manner of that Court—without any oath being administered.

Mr. Phillips said it seemed to him a reasonable application that a foreigner—and in this case a Britisher—should give his evidence upon oath. A British subject had almost invariably to give his evidence upon oath or affirmation in his own Courts of Justice, and he thought the same course should be followed in the Mixed Court when matters of very considerable importance were being investigated. That was all he wished to say upon the point. It was not for him to insist upon innovations in that Court and he was content with the ruling of the Court.

In reply to Mr. Ellis, the Assessor said Mr. Clarke had better state his position in the matter and then Mr. Phillips could cross-examine.

Mr. Clarke said he had acted as agent for the Zay Woo Godown Company since 1903, which he could prove by his books, receipts, policies of insurance, etc.

Mr. Clarke handed into Court the letter appointing him agent of the Company, press copy receipts for his agent's fees, and policies of insurance of the Company's property issued in Mr. Clarke's name.

The letter appointing Mr. Clarke agent of the Company read as follows:—We have already communicated with your comradore as regards appointing yourself as agent of the Godown. The management of the Godown and the employment of staff will be entirely in your hands. The amount which we offer to pay you is \$200, as agency fee. It will seem to you a small sum but this is only the beginning of the Godown and we want to keep it going in as saving a way as possible. If the business is extended we shall make you a bigger payment. At the end of the year, after deducting the rent of the Godown, the Insurance, and the salary and the wages of the staff, and also the usual interest on the capital, if there is any profit it shall be divided up into thirteen parts—10 parts will be divided among the partners and the three remaining will be given to you as bonus. We have arranged this with Mr. Pe Yu-ching, the comradore, hoping you will kindly agree. Hereafter all the business will be managed by you.

This letter was not signed, but bore the chop of "the Godown Company, Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co.," in Chinese.

Mr. Clarke also produced the press copy of his letter accepting the Godown Company's terms.

Cross-examined by Mr. Phillips, Mr. Clarke said he had received no share of profits under the agreement. There might be some profit this year if people paid their debts to the Company. When the letter containing the offer was received, witness's comradore made its contents known to him, and witness said he would accept the offer. The letter accepting the offer was dated 11th March. Witness knew the Company's letter was not signed; it bore the Company's chop, which was the usual custom. The chop of Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co. seen on the letter was the chop of witness's comradore. Witness handed the documents to Mr. Ellis, saying he understood they were to be produced to the Court. Witness did not know when the Godown Company's account was last made up. Probably not for last year or the year before, on account of the money that was due. Witness would enquire for and see if inspection could be had of the "Red account" or of the account made up by the Godown Company at the end of the year.

Mr. Ellis then called Chen Zu-yuen, Mr. Clarke's comradore, who said he recognised the letter, produced, appointing Mr. Clarke agent of the Godown Company. The chop on the document was not his but that of the Godown Company and was affixed by the proprietors of that Company. Witness knew that his employers wrote on the 11th of March accepting the terms of the letter. The Company's letter stated that the arrangements had already been made with the comradore. The chop on the letter was not that of Hopkins, Dunn & Co. It was not the Chinese custom to put the signature to a letter. Private individuals might put their signatures, but in letters of this kind, concerning all the shareholders, it was customary to affix the chop.

The Assessor said he thought the Court ought to be able to decide the point raised by Mr. Phillips, on the evidence already before the Court.

Mr. Ellis said he did not wish to say anything more. There was the evidence, and it was for the Court to say whether or not Mr. Clarke was justified in coming there as plaintiff.

Mr. Phillips said the matter had come before the Court in a very extraordinary way. At the hearing of the 24th of March, Mr. Clarke's right to come to that Court as a plaintiff in that case had been challenged, and Mr. Clarke must then have known that it was necessary for him to show that he had an actual pecuniary interest in the Godown Company. It was arranged, in the presence of Mr. Clarke and his Counsel, that the agreement whereunder Mr. Clarke was to receive a bonus on the profits of the Company was to be produced and subjected to his (Mr. Phillips) inspection. That being so, Counsel was surprised two or three days later to hear through Mr. Ellis that Mr. Clarke refused to produce the agreement. It was of the most vital importance to the case that the agreement should be produced and accordingly Counsel wrote to Mr. Ellis the letter of the 28th of March, which the Court had heard read. It must have been only about two weeks ago that Mr. Ellis said that the documents were at his office for inspection. Counsel went with his interpreter to Mr. Ellis's office, but Mr. Ellis and his interpreter were both out. They did inspect certain documents, but did not see the letter referred to, and with no-one to direct them the inspection was valueless. Subsequently the agreement was produced for their inspection. Counsel did not suggest that Mr. Clarke had fabricated the document; Mr. Clarke was a man of honour and integrity. Nor, of course, did Counsel suggest that Mr. Ellis had done so. He suggested, however, that it was a suspicious document. It was chopped, "the Godown Company, Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co., Foreign Merchants," in their Chinese name. That chop must have been made before the arrangement between Mr. Clarke and the Godown Company was actually completed, and it seemed an extraordinary thing that the Godown Company should have had the chop prepared before Mr. Clarke had accepted their terms. Their terms were accepted by Mr. Clarke in his letter of the 11th of March—three days after the document had been chopped. He thought he was right, therefore, in saying it was a suspicious document, and it was a pity it was not disclosed when asked for—just after the hearing of the 24th of March.

Mr. Ellis said he would like to say a few words with regard to the documents. All the documents which had been produced to the Court that morning were handed to Counsel personally immediately after the adjournment, with instructions from Mr. Clarke to produce them to the Court, Mr. Clarke objecting to produce them to Mr. Phillips before the Court had seen them. They had never left Counsel's possession since that time. Counsel made these remarks to prevent any misunderstanding about the documents as far as Mr. Clarke was concerned.

The Assessor said the Court would give a decision in writing, upon the point raised by Mr. Phillips, at a later date.

Shanghai, 15th May.

Before Mr. SUN (Assistant Magistrate) and Mr. B. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

Serious Charge of Kidnapping.

Two unemployed natives were charged with being concerned together in decoying a woman from Houan Road to a lodging-house in the French Concession, and detaining her there for three days, and afterwards selling her to the pro-

prietor of a house of ill fame on the 4th instant.—Inspector Matheson said the woman had apparently run away from her husband in the country, and was met by one of the prisoners in Houan Road. The man induced her to go with him to the French Concession by telling her he could find her employment there as an amah. He afterwards sold her to the keeper of the house of ill fame for the sum of \$10 and the second prisoner went security for him, vouching that the woman was his wife.—The first prisoner was sentenced to 500 blows and two years' imprisonment, the second prisoner to 500 blows and six months' imprisonment, and the woman was ordered to be kept at the Sinza Refuge until she could be restored to her husband.

Shanghai, 16th May

Before Mr. TU TSO-LIN (Magistrate) and Mr. B. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

HOPKINS, DUNN and Co. v CHO PIE-CHU.

This was an action brought by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendant, who is the proprietor of the China Paper Mill Company, the sum of Tls. 3,420, the proportion of commission due by the defendant to the plaintiff on the sale price of the plant, premises, etc., of the China Paper Mill, Yangtse-poo Road.

Mr. F. Ellis represented the plaintiffs and Mr. T. Morgan Phillips appeared for the defence.

Before the case opened, Mr. Phillips said that he would have to ask for an adjournment after the evidence of Mr. Brodie Clarke had been taken. He was at present very much overburdened with work and had called upon Mr. Ellis with a view to a possible adjournment. He learned, however, that Mr. Clarke was leaving for home this week, so that his evidence must be taken as soon as possible. There was a mass of Chinese correspondence which Counsel had not yet had time to master. He suggested that Mr. Clarke should give his evidence and be cross-examined, and the case should then be adjourned to a future date.

Mr. Ellis said he could offer no objection to Mr. Phillips' application, but there was one thing which Mr. Phillips might do, which perhaps would help to facilitate matters. The petition in this case had been filed some days ago. Counsel was prepared to hear that the defendant denied all liability with regard to the claim. Perhaps Mr. Phillips would tell the Court if that were so, or if the defence was that the amount claimed was too much. The petition had been filed some days, and under ordinary circumstances, i.e., if Mr. Phillips had had time, the answer would have revealed these facts.

Mr. Phillips said the petition reached his office on Friday last and he did not see it until Monday. His client attended his office on Monday and the time was very short in which to prepare an answer to the petition. His client denied any liability whatever to pay the commission claimed or any part of it.

Mr. Ellis proceeded to read the petition, and then called Mr. Brodie Clarke to give evidence.

Mr. Clarke said he was a partner in the firm of Hopkins, Dunn and Co. and one of the plaintiffs in this suit. In May, 1903, he received instructions from the proprietors of the China Paper Mill Company to sell the premises, plant, and buildings, etc., as a going concern, by public auction. He was first instructed to try and sell the premises by private treaty, and it was only after several con-

versations between himself and the proprietors that it was at last decided to sell by public auction. The mill was put up for sale by auction in January 1904. The limit was not settled until just before the sale, when the shareholders had a meeting at the mill just before the auction. At this meeting it was settled, after considerable discussion, that the reserve should be Tls. 175,000. Witness told them that he thought Tls. 170,000 would be sufficient, but the defendant stuck out for Tls. 175,000. The property was then put up for sale and the highest bid offered was Tls. 171,000. Witness asked the person who made the offer to let him take his bid and told him he would let him have a reply before noon next day. The bidder consented to this and his offer was recorded. After the auction the shareholders went into one of the office rooms and discussed amongst themselves what they would do. It was finally arranged that they should all go to Hopkins, Dunn and Co.'s office next forenoon and decide if the offer of Tls. 171,000 should be accepted or not. Next morning two of the shareholders came to the office, but the remaining shareholder—the defendant—did not appear. The other two shareholders said they were willing to sell for Tls. 171,000 and instructed Mr. Clarke to tell the defendant when he came that they had agreed to sell at that price. The man who had made the offer came to Hopkins, Dunn and Co.'s office that morning, bringing with him his bargain money to complete the sale, and remained there until 1 p.m. Witness sent messengers for the defendant, as he had promised to be there with the other shareholders, but he never turned up. One message came from his office that his carriage had not yet arrived and that he was coming in a ricksha. Owing to his not coming, a little after 1 p.m. the would-be purchaser said he could wait no longer and that he withdrew his offer. The defendant did not turn up until 5 p.m., when he expressed great surprise that Mr. Clarke had not concluded the sale. Mr. Clarke explained to him that he (defendant) had made an agreement to come to the office in the forenoon and settle the sale, and in a transaction of this kind witness could not accept responsibility without the defendant's authority. The defendant then remarked that he had a buyer for the property at Tls. 200,000 and he thought he could probably secure more. Witness told him that if he could find a purchaser at that price he had better fix the sale at once, as it was a very much bigger price than had been offered at the auction and very much bigger than the private offers during the year 1903. Some time later the defendant entered into an agreement in writing to buy the Mill property for the sum of Tls. 171,000. (Mr. Ellis produced the written agreement, dated the 5th day of February, 1904, and the agreement was identified by Mr. Clarke.) After the signing of that agreement, the defendant came to witness's office several times and said he was going to get the money to pay for the property by raising it on mortgage. Witness sent for the defendant frequently, calling his attention to the delay in the completion of the purchase. One afternoon the defendant called and witness explained to him what was necessary with regard to the mill accounts, and he said he would have them made up and rendered. He did render a statement of account, but it was impossible to understand and witness referred it back to the defendant, there being also some difficulty between defendant and the other two shareholders as to how the accounts should be made up. After

a lot of trouble it was decided to refer the matter to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce had a full meeting, at which both witness and the defendant attended and stated their views of the matter in dispute. The matter of the accounts was eventually settled by the Chamber of Commerce and a statement drawn up in accordance with their instructions. This account was included in the final payment made by the defendant for the purchase and transfer of the mill property. Witness then rendered to the defendant a debit note for his firm's commission due from the defendant, as two-fifths proprietor of the property. The total commission due on the sale for Tls. 171,000 amounted to Tls. 8,000 odd. The commission was at the rate of 5 per cent on the sale price. Besides the defendant there were the two other vendors, who each paid witness commission of 5 per cent according to their shares in the mill. The defendant's proportion was calculated at the same rate, and the amount due from him was 40 per cent of the total commission, or Tls. 3,420. Witness made several applications to the defendant for payment and rendered him a debit note (copy produced) on the 4th of September, 1904. The defendant called to see witness three or four times. He said the commission charged was too high, but he never then denied responsibility. Witness explained to him that if the sale by auction had gone through the commission would not have been so much, but in this private sale there had been a tremendous amount of work for witness's firm to do, and witness thought his firm was entitled to the full commission. Witness told defendant that if he paid up the 5 per cent commission at once, witness would then discuss the items with him and consider the question of rebate. The defendant on this occasion left the office giving witness the idea that he would settle on that basis. He did not come to the office again, however, and witness wrote to him the letters produced, dated the 20th and 27th January, 1905. In reply to the first of these letters, the defendant wrote on the 23rd of January, 1905, saying that he denied that the plaintiffs had any right to commission as he, a part vendor of the property, was also the purchaser. He also complained that an insurance account should be paid by the other two vendors, that he could not get delivery of the title deed, and that fees for obtaining Shengko papers should be charged to the other two vendors. He said the other two vendors ought to pay all the commission and expenses. With regard to the Shengko papers:—The original title deed of the mill property called for 14 odd mow of land, while the actual area was about double that, owing to the accretion of land on the river side. When negotiations for the sale were first entered into, the shareholders spoke to witness about getting Shengko papers for the extra land, they having decided that it was necessary to have the accreted land shengkoed in order to give the purchaser a full title for the whole area. Witness called upon Mr. Platt, according to the shareholders' instructions, and asked him if he would make application for Shengko papers, the land being registered in his (Mr. Platt's) name. Mr. Platt said he would attend to the matter and witness informed the shareholders of what he had done. When the arrangement for the sale of the land was made, the matter of the Shengko had already been settled by Messrs. Stokes and Platt, who sent to witness a note of their charges for their work. The defendant was cognisant of all this. As to the defendant not being able to get the title

deed and blaming witness for it, the defendant evidently forgot that he brought a mortgage to witness's office and told witness that the mortgagee was going to advance him the money necessary to complete the purchase of the mill. The defendant also asked witness to arrange with Messrs. Stokes and Platt what was necessary to be done in handing over the title deeds as security to the mortgagee for the amount he was lending on the property. He also brought the mortgagee to witness's office to hear if witness thought the property good security for the amount the mortgagee was advancing, and witness expressed the opinion that the property was sufficient security. It was not likely that witness could give defendant the title deed to the property. The title deed was of course in the hands of Messrs. Stokes and Platt, and as they held it for the mortgagee, it was hardly likely that they would part with both the Tls. 120,000 advanced by the mortgagee and also the title deed, which was the mortgagee's only security. With regard to the insurance:—During the delay between the agreement for sale and the actual completion of the purchase, the vendors decided that until the purchase money was paid, the plant and buildings must be covered by insurance, and they instructed witness to take out a policy. Witness took out a policy of insurance on the premises and plant with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. The policies, which had now expired, were still in witness's possession. Some time later witness heard that the defendant was also taking out a policy, and witness wrote to him that the plant and buildings were already covered by insurance and there could not be two insurances on the same interest running at the same time.

This closed Mr. Clarke's evidence in chief, and Mr. Ellis then produced and Mr. Clarke identified the press copies of the receipts given to the other two shareholders on the payment by them of their proportions of the plaintiffs' commission.

Mr. Phillips said he could not possibly conclude his cross-examination of Mr. Clarke that morning and applied for an adjournment.

The hearing was according adjourned until 2.15 p.m. next day.

Shanghai, 17th May.

Before Mr. T'U TSO-LIN (Magistrate) and Mr. B. TWYMAN (British Assessor.)

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO. v. CHO PIE-CHU.

This action to recover Tls. 3,420 commission alleged to be due on the sale price of the plant, premises etc., of the China Paper Mill, Yangtseepoo Road, was continued.

Mr. F. Ellis represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. T. Morgan Phillips appeared for the defence.

Mr. Brodie Clarke, cross-examined by Mr. Morgan Phillips, said that the proposed sale by auction of the property was an abortive one, and witness remembered writing a letter to Mr. Chu on the 15th January and saying: "I have now to inform you that the other partners have instructed me to auction the property again and to sell at the best price obtainable without any reserve." The agreement amongst the shareholders was that if it was not sold in the first instance the property should be auctioned again. On the 23rd January witness wrote another letter complaining of paper being sold out of the mill. Witness was acting for the Company when he wrote that letter. Mr. Chu decided to buy the other two partners' shares, and witness wrote the letter, produced, because

he had not paid up by the date agreed upon. Mr. Chu never disputed his liability, but did dispute the amount of commission to be paid.

Mr. Phillips read a letter from Mr. Chu to witness, dated 18th day, 12th moon, 30th year, in which Chu said that the vendors and the purchaser should pay the commission.

Witness said this was the first time Mr. Chu disputed liability. There was considerable delay in completing the sale of the two shares, owing to a dispute of an account which was ultimately referred to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. After the Chamber of Commerce had given its decision in the matter the sale went through, but witness thought there was some little delay. Witness charged commission, in all amounting to about Tls. 8,000. Witness claimed Chu to be the vendor. He was also the purchaser.

Mr. Phillips—Then you make him an extraordinary man,—a sort of twin?—No answer.

He was the purchaser from his other two partners?—No.

Well, what on earth was he?—Purchaser for the Company.

Did he buy the shares of the other two partners?—No.

Did he sell to the other two partners?—No.

What you are endeavouring to do is to make him a purchaser and vendor at the same time.—He is first the vendor, and he was the purchaser.

I have not heard of that position before. Is five per cent a regular commission to charge on a transaction like this?—Where there is so much trouble.

Was the trouble given by Wu and Han?—No.

You are quite sure of that?—Quite sure. Anyway it was adjudicated upon by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce?—Yes.

You appeared didn't you?—Yes. I appeared for the Company to get the account settled.

Did you appear for Wu and Han?—I appeared for the Company to get the account settled.

Then you say five per cent is not an unjust charge?—It is a regular commission.

But you said just now you charged five per cent because there was a great deal of trouble attached to the business?—Yes, we do.

You don't charge for extra trouble?—It depends on the people we are dealing with.

In this case you did charge for trouble?—Yes.

Your commission was a higher one because there was a considerable amount of trouble you say?—Yes.

The case was then adjourned.

Clark, M. Abdulla, and Abdul Noblie. For Port Said—Messrs. Victor de Niel-änder, G. Hermann, Fotin, Sigoutoff, Soumnikoff, Igoumnoff, Chvetzoff, Koerin, Nikoulin, Vedmann, Russkitch, and Oust-jamin. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz and child, Mrs. Louise Risse, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Clemencet and child, Mrs. Weill and child, Mr. and Mrs. Diet, Mr. and Mrs. Weber and child, Mrs. Pesi Hai Malamut, Mrs. Slima Ivanou Sazar, Mr. and Mrs. Christensen, Miss Gory, Messrs. Rocher and three children, Chollet, Franz Löffler, Michelet, Gelis, Allan, Thermanias, Maitland, Clemencet, Taarvig, Rocher, Josef Neger, Navacopel, K. C. Chow, Whang-ven, Tsong-foh, A. W. Taylor, Gardette, Perron, Chatel, A. Juell, J. Flono, Dejouanis, Jacobson, Cadot, Olivier, Luchini, Raffalli, Guyot, Valet, Gai, Le Gall, Rayer, Mattel, Sainton, Roueff, Collin, Pères Moureval, Le Mentee, Roger, Sevenou, Butcher, A. Bahe, O. Aarnas, A. Hammer, L. Nielsen, A. Pedersen, A. Rasmussen, I. Hilleland, F. T. Meestrom, K. Nüg, Kirkebo, A. Kihee, I. Ellertsen, L. Olsen, R. Johnsen, M. Nyelde, E. Eriksen, B. Danielsen, H. Hausen, Ropin, Henri, Moulin, and Fernand.

Per str. SUIWO.—For Chinkiang—Mrs. A. M. J. Porter and child. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Craven, Mrs. H. Good, Misses Eidner and Harriton.

Per str. TAICHANG MARU.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Tsunoda, Messrs. Simon, Newbold, Tsunoda, and Master Kosenetloff.

Per str. KINGSTON.—For Tientsin—Lady Hermione Buxton, Mrs. W. P. Elliott, and Mr. F. A. Lauder.

Per str. HSINFUNG.—For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Hughes.

Per str. TAISHUN.—For Tientsin—Mr. Liu.

Per str. ANPING.—For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Mears, Mr. and Mrs. Gammon and child.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—For Ningpo—Messrs. Ye and Harada, and Dr. Fresson.

Per str. PEKIN.—For Ningpo—Revs. E. W. Thwing, Gilbert Reid, and Noyes.

Per str. SHUNTIAN.—For Tientsin—Capt. Dodsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, and Mr. C. Pilkington. For Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Dick and child, Miss Cooper, Messrs. J. R. Harding and R. Hare.

Per str. CHINA.—For London—Mr. and Mrs. H. Dallas, Prince Windischgraetz, Count Huebner, Messrs. A. Seymour Jones and W. J. Stevens. For Boston—Mrs. J. E. Fyfe. For San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wilson, Mrs. Chamberlain, Miss Gray, and Mr. C. Dewit. For Paris—Mr. P. Artemuff. For Bremen—Mr. A. Hofmann. For Kobe—Mr., Mrs., and Master Y. Matsuo, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mijima, Messrs. Idzuka and A. Schwarz, and Dr. Karrie. For Yokohama—Mrs. P. C. Bhesania, and A. S. Walcott.

Per str. EMPRESS OF JAPAN.—For Yokohama—Messrs. Musgrave, G. Brinkworth, H. Rodger, and W. M. Davidson. For Kobe—Mrs. T. H. de Bernig, and Lieut. Norris. For Nagasaki—Messrs. F. Hagberg and E. Conrad. For Vancouver—Mr. and Mrs. A. Reiss, and Messrs. Adams, D. Garin, Griffith, Drexel, and S. W. Cartwright. For London—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Master, Mr., Mrs., and Misses (2) MacEwen, Mrs. Gerald Pike, Capt. Sheldrake, Dr. R. Rutishaussen, Mr. and Miss Simpson, Messrs. J. W. Jackson, C. E. Morling, W. H. Anderson, W. F. Inglis, Alston, A. G. H. Carruthers, and R. MacGregor. For Montreal—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wattie. For Hamburg—Lieut. Boyle. For New York—Mrs. A. Sherwood. For Chicago—Mrs. A. C. E. Mayers.

Per str. TSINTAU.—For Chefoo—Mr. Demitri. For Tsingtao—Miss Bertrand, Messrs. Reinwaldt, H. Wada, and T. Nagai. For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. P. Y. Rose-garde Bismchop, Messrs. Barthel, Stucken, Jules Valentin, Wanwakides, Y. Davis, and F. Bade.

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MARRIAGE.

PATTISON—HARDS.—On the 13th of May, 1905, at the British Consulate, Walter Pattison to Elizabeth, widow of the late Thomas Henry Hards, both of Shanghai.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

Per str. DUMBEA.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Ingold, Mrs. Noblett, Mrs. S. Pike, Mrs. Clara Goldenberg, Mrs. Rosa, Mrs. Bawanda, Misses L. Bradford, Annie, Marie, Resnekowa, Schomper, Annette,

Carmen, L. Leland, Messrs. Geo. Waggoner, C. E. Roach, D. Macdonald, A. G. Morris, L. Andrée, Harling, A. Ritchie, F. C. Gause, Murray Warner, O. Field, R. F. Daly, Soné, Fotiadis, Christodolatos. M. Friedman, Marcos Remos, Wrede, and Ly. For Saigon—Messrs. Henry Ortlepp, Devillers, and Victor Anders. For Singapore—Mr. Clouet, and Miss Paula Lasnik. For Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. Greenberg, Miss Ida Bokserman, Messrs. L. A. Lyall, Cheng Shih-huang, Shan-kan, Lo Lin, Wu Ta-chi, Chen Fang-pin, Kou Ko, K'ang Shang-ch'ao, Su Chih-hsiao, Abdalla Rahman, Sandana, J. Nasciminto, Sea Breeze, Sancho, C. Davy, A. Brazey, J. Martin, J.

Per str. ANPING.—For Tientsin.—Mr. G. Jamieson.

Per str. KWANGCHI.—For Tientsin.—Mr. Brown.

Per str. YUSHUN.—For Chefoo.—Mr. S. Yoda.

Per str. CHINKIANG.—For Wuhu.—Mr. C. H. Rew.

Per str. CHUNGKING.—For Chemulpo.—Mr. G. L. Shaw. For Chefoo.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Marcel.

Per str. CHUSAN.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Pearson and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Lammert, Col. Western, Messrs. A. Morley, A. S. Baker, Lee Kwoh-tang, Hsu Kien-tung, Mao Tsung-fong, Lin Kwoh-ken, G. J. Permezel, J. D. Hutchinson, and H. Albert. For Singapore.—Miss Ali Fichboun. For Bombay.—Mr. A. Dharamisil. For Marseilles.—Messrs. A. P. Abel, S. Baby, and Louis Wegelin. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. MacNaughton and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Emberley and three children, Mrs. P. de T. Evans, Messrs. A. Walker, D. MacLennan, and J. Henderson.

Per str. TALEE MARU.—For Chinkiang.—Mrs. Ohtsuka. For Hankow.—Mr. K. Takayama.

Per str. HSINCHI.—For Tientsin.—Messrs. F. Materna and A. Hasin.

Per str. HAETING.—For Foochow.—Mr. S. Eichmer.

Per str. KIANGYU.—For Chinkiang.—Messrs. Le Roy and H. S. Char.

Per str. KUTWO.—For Nanking.—Mr. Cecil Simpson. For Hankow.—Miss Byrne, Messrs. P. W. D. Liddell, E. M. Hazeland, W. H. Braye, and T. Tru man.

Per str. PEKIN.—For Ningpo.—Mr. W. A. Crombie.

Per str. PAOTING.—For Hongkong.—Messrs. M. Bishop and Purdon.

Per str. KWANGSE.—For Newchwang.—Messrs. Wagmiller and G. Board.

Per str. HSINCHI.—For Tientsin.—Mr. J. B. Harper.

Per str. HAETING.—For Foochow.—Mr. O. Gerecke.

Per str. KWANGTAH.—For Hongkong.—Misses. (3) Tong.

INWARD.

Per str. CHINA.—From Hongkong.—Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Drummond and three children, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Lawson, Mdes. (2), and Misses (2) Nolasco, Rev. E. W. Thwing, Dr. A. B. Zanetti, Messrs. J. C. G. Barthel, G. A. Forsaith, J. C. Ferguson, Chas. Ferguson, H. C. Graybill, A. Gideon, Otto Gaumer, A. Heim, C. Johnson, H. E. Kurwa, C. O. Major, R. W. McClint ck, Alex. Mackie, C. Muller, and W. D. Noyes, and O. D. Wanamaker.

Per str. ANPING.—From Chefoo and Tientsin.—Mrs. Chow, Bishop Maquet, Rev. F. Becker, Messrs. McDermot, Stone, and De Witt.

Per str. HUPEH.—From Swatow.—Mr. Blucher.

Per str. TATUNG.—From Hankow and Ports.—Dr. Karrer, Messrs. Carsten and Schwarz.

Per str. BAYERN.—From Genoa.—Mrs. Yen and child, Mr. and Mrs. Walte and family, Miss H. Droege, Messrs. Tamaehke, R. Weise, E. Bischoff, Von Luck v. Witten, T. R. Harper, O. aus dem Bruch, S. Kern, R. Grimshaw, and H. Cheetham, and D. L. Toker. From Naples.—Mrs. Sueng and family, Taotai Yen Fuh, and Mr. E. Gabbione. From Colombo.—Messrs. G. B. Johnson and Speelman. From Port Said.—Miss B. Reamey, and Mr. A. Eymael. From Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Reynold. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Anz. From Hongkong.—Mrs. M. Ratsu, Miss Lai Ah-kee and Che Ah-sing, Messrs. W. C. Davis, P. Diaz Quinta, and M. Azeveda.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo.—Mr. Bevan.

Per str. PAOTING.—From Newchwang.—Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton and child.

Per str. MEILER.—From Hankow.—Messrs. Aubert, Geissler, Virgil, and Fublers.

Per str. KIANGHSIN.—From Tatung.—Messrs. J. R. Duff and Chang.

Per str. TALEE MARU.—From Hankow.—Misses Mitchell and Brammer.

Per str. HAEAN.—From Foochow.—Mrs. J. M. Rozario, Mrs. Tippet, Misses Miner, Trimble, Gurrison, Messrs. Goudy, Allan, and Simester.

Per str. KWANGTAH.—From Hongkong.—Tartar General Chau Yuen and suite.

Per str. CHANGON.—From Kiukiang.—Mr. J. Jordan.

Per str. KUTWO.—From Hankow.—Mrs. Hamilton, Rev. Kupper, and Mr. Forsyth.

Per str. TSINTAU.—From Tientsin.—Mrs. Tixhben, Messrs. Geiswar, Albers, Combarades, Safonoff, Vannakides, and Hofmann. From Tsing'ao.—Capt. Grandt, Messrs. Wiede and Ehrlich.

Per str. ATHENIAN.—From Japan.—Mr. and Mrs. Winkler and two children, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Dodge and child, Misses M. L. Fish and Mann, Capt. Cox and Christensen, Father M. Valacios, Messrs. Isaac Jawitz, C. Camer, T. and C. Ide, E. G. Turner, Sow Kin-choo, To Shuban, Ting Hung-hai, Chan Yung-fong, Schwartz, Petterson, H. Halvorson, and A. Buhre.

Per str. EMPRESS OF JAPAN.—From Hongkong.—Mrs. J. Henderson, Mrs. A. C. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Kadoorie, Misses Davis, Anderson, and Fox, Capt. Wakefield, Messrs. J. Materna, F. Elmore, G. W. and H. G. Moore, E. Norbury, Hon. Tsung Lai-hing, T. H. Low, T. K. Hing, E. Muelle, E. H. Sharpe, Lam Ki-sang, D. Siffert, and A. R. Paget.

Per str. VORWARTS.—From Tientsin.—Messrs. Rolandi, S. Siders, Dvoretzki, and A. Schulz.

Per str. GOUVERNEUR JAESCHKE.—From Tsing'ao.—Mr. and Mrs. Burgin, Mr. and Mrs. Fung and three children, Miss Bekhs, Messrs. E. Toité, B. Hemmert, Alber, Weinholz, Hayes, Couling, Owen, and Thomas.

Per str. NGANKIN.—From Hankow and Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Brownell Gage, Mrs. Meyer, Misses Ford, and Clara E. Merrill, Major Baynes, Messrs. William Farr, A. M. Pryce, and Lovatt.

Per str. HSINCHI.—From Chefoo and Tangku.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Gordon, Messrs. Langdon, Chopard, Souenthal, and Winkelbach, and Dr. Lowry.

Per str. YUSHUN.—From Tientsin.—Mr. A. E. Evans.

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Per str. KIANGYU.—From Hankow.—Miss Krackscheva, and Mr. Leinling. From Nanking.—Messrs. Shaw, Peters, Hall, Stanley, and Quinby. From Chinkiang.—Mr. Wilson, and Dr. Stuart.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo.—Bishop and Mrs. Bashford, Rev. and Mrs. Hinman, Mrs. Shimer, Mrs. Nelson, Rev. and Mrs. Warnshuis, Mrs. Smeot, Mrs. Sarius, Dr. and Miss MacLean, Rev. and Miss Lyon, Misses Hartwell, Melvin, Richards, Smith, Leaman, Martteley, Stryke, Hasenpflug, Shaw, and Barlean, Drs. Fitch, G. Reid, and Hodgkin, Revs. Price, Garrett, Estes, Hubbard, Hodous, Martin, Cornwell, Partch, Cornaby, Darrock, Darwent, Walker, and Ohlinger, Pastor Krantz, and Mr. Harada.

Per str. HANGSANG.—From Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Franklin, and Mr. P. Tester.

Per str. TINGSANG.—From Swatow.—Mrs. Bradley and child.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo.—Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Dr. Grant, and Mr. Ramsay.

Per str. GOUVERNEUR JAESCHKE.—For Tsing'ao.—Mr. and Mrs. Vorchulte and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ehrlich, Messrs. Otto Ausdem Bruch, Fr. Tamaehke, Heick, H. Blüggel, Weise, A. Eymal, Bernatz, Carballo, H. Dau, and Kiewitt.

Per str. ANHUI.—From Nagasaki.—Miss K. V. Johnson, and Capt. T. Johns.

Per str. LOKSANG.—From Chefoo and Tientsin.—Mr. Norman.

Per str. TAIKANG.—From Kiukiang.—Mr. J. A. Urquhart. From Chinkiang.—Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Johnson.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Hygro-		Thermo-	
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Therm.		Force.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Shade.
May.							
10	30.16	62.2	Calm.	0	59.2	57.2	65.7
11	30.17	62.6	S.E.	1	67.6	59.9	74.1
12	30.18	63.8	S.E.	2	67.5	60.4	74.9
13	30.17	64.6	S.E.	2	65.4	64.2	77.0
14	30.04	65.5	N.W. by W.	2	64.0	63.3	68.6
15	30.02	65.2	S. by S.E.	2	70.9	64.4	77.6
16	29.94	66.8	S. by S.E.	2	71.1	67.8	85.7

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty haze; o. overcast dull; r. rain, a. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

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NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1905.

CHINA AND THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

19th May.

WHEN Earl Percy assured the House of Commons that the Chinese had made no default, as far as he was aware, in their execution of the provisions of the Treaty of Shanghai, he must have overlooked the case of Mr. Bennertz, which has been occupying the attention of H. M. Consulate-General at Hankow and the British Legation at Peking for some months. It will, of course, be remembered that Article VIII of the Treaty of Shanghai provides for the opening of five new ports; Changsha, Hu.; Wanhsien, Su.; Nganking, An.; Waichow, Kt.; and Kongmoon, Kt. It is stipulated, however, that "if this Article does not come into operation, the right to demand under it the opening of these ports . . . shall lapse." The Article has not come into operation yet, and the opening of Changsha cannot therefore be claimed under the Mackay Treaty; but it is definitely provided for under the Japan-China Commercial Treaty of 1903. In Article X of this treaty it is stated that: "The Chinese Government agree to open to foreign trade, within six months of the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, Changshafu in the province of Hunan on the same footing as the ports already opened to foreign trade." Under the most-favoured-nation arrangement this concession to Japan is as fully to be enjoyed by Great Britain as if it were actually incorporated in the Treaty of Shanghai.

Mr. Bennertz last year took advantage of the opening of Changsha to open a hong in the city, with native agencies at Yochou, Chenglin, Changteh, and Siangtan, the commercial classes in Hunan being ready and indeed anxious for the introduction of Western trade. Mr. Bennertz met with consistent opposition from the officials, backed by the "literati and gentry," those pillars of conservatism and obstruction in China. His signboard was taken down, his hong closed up, and his business entirely stopped, the plea being that though Changsha was open to foreign trade, foreign steamers running there regularly in the season, and an office of the Imperial Maritime Customs having been opened there, the city of Changsha itself was not

open. For some months Mr. Bennertz has been claiming compensation for the loss suffered by him through this high-handed action of the Changsha officials, and his claim has been firmly supported by the British Consul-General at Hankow and the Legation at Peking, and last month Mr. Bennertz made another attempt to begin business as he is fully authorised to do by treaty. He arrived at Changsha on the 14th of April last, and we give what happened in his own words:—

"After carefully consulting with H. M. Consul, I prepared to take my cargo into my premises in the city of Changsha on the 18th of April, after duly getting the same passed through the I. M. Customs, and paying the wharfage dues. I took delivery of them from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's godown outside of the city, and engaged fifty coolies to carry the first consignment into the city. On arrival of the goods at the city gate, the keeper and likin authorities in charge stopped the goods from proceeding to my premises, stating that I must pay likin and should take the cargo back to the likin station and pay the likin, then only would they allow them in. During that short period of conversation, what with fifty coolies and thirty-five packages of heavy cargo, and thousands of roughs and other Chinese that gathered round me, the shouting of the likin station authorities to my coolies stating that they would be punished for bringing goods without passing the likin station, the situation was not at all a pleasant one. Still I stood firm and did not move an inch, simply told the authorities in charge that I would either pass through the city gate with my cargo free of likin, or they could take charge of same. As they did not allow me through, I dropped all the thirty-five packages inside the city gate, took away all my coolies to my hong in the city, and paid them their dues. The matter is at present referred to the Minister, and I am again waiting without a cash of indemnity yet paid for the stoppage of my business now since July 1904 up to date." It must be understood that there is a British consular representative at Changsha under whose advice Mr. Bennertz has been acting in his endeavour to establish a British house of business in that city. Mr. Bennertz adds: "Now as the officials have not gained their point, and as they see that they will 'lose face'

very soon, they are at my poor landlord who rented me the premises in the city, and this gentleman has just served on me a notice to leave his premises by the 13th of May, though he holds my rent in advance up to November 1905."

Mr. Bennertz is standing up for a principle whose maintenance is of the greatest importance to all foreigners in China, and the curious thing is that the Chinese officials must know that they will have to give way ultimately, unless they can get rid of Mr. Bennertz in some way, and by his fate deter any other foreigner from opening a hong in Changsha. There is the Japanese treaty with China signed and duly ratified, and there is no popular opposition to the action of Mr. Bennertz, though it would not be at all surprising to hear that the officials and the leisured classes had organised a riot. It is a well-known fact that there are at the present moment similar cases to that of Mr. Bennertz at places much nearer Shanghai than Changsha is, but the case of Bennertz is a typical example of the audacity of Chinese officials, and their readiness to flout solemn engagements ratified by their own Government.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"North-China Daily News"
Service of Foreign and Local
Telegrams.

THE WAR.

TO REINFORCE THE ARMADA.

London via Bombay, 18th May.
The fourth Baltic squadron is ordered to be in readiness to sail on the 14th of June.—*Reuter*.

A DOUBTFUL STORY.

London via Bombay, 18th May.
According to information received at Saigon, Admiral Rozhdiestvensky displays unmitigated contempt for any international crisis in connection with the neutrality question. He declares that he will act as he thinks fit, independently of all other considerations.—*Reuter*.

GENERAL NEWS.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

London via Bombay, 18th May.
President Loubet yesterday received Prince and Princess Arisugawa.—*Reuter.*

RETURNING THE COMPLIMENT.

London via Bombay, 18th May.
King Edward has been appointed an Admiral in the Spanish navy.—*Reuter.*

COUNT TATTENBACH IN MOROCCO.

London via Bombay, 18th May.
The Sultan received Count Tattenbach on the second day after his arrival. The Count declared that he was sent to greet the Sultan as the independent sovereign of a free country. The Sultan replied that he had set his heart on strengthening the traditional friendship between Morocco and Germany.—*Exclusive service.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

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(Special Cable Service of "Der
Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 17th May.

The "Kölnische Zeitung" declares all reports, even all not yet published, about the intentions of German military movements on the coast or in the interior of China untrue.

According to the "Figaro," Prince and Princess Arisugawa preserved incognito on the visit to Paris and on that to the Elysée. The Kaiser invited Prince Arisugawa to the spring parade.

The Norddeutsche Lloyd will start on the 30th May a new freight-line from Bremen to Australia, calling at the Java ports.

The following telegram is from the "Kobe Herald":—

The Tokio Foreign Department has received the following telegram:—The "Berliner Zeitung" publishes a lengthy communication, dated 2nd April, from a Tokio correspondent, concerning Prince Arisugawa's visit to Germany. This communication, which also appears in the North German "Allgemeine Zeitung," gives a summary of the articles relating to the matter which appeared in the principal Japanese papers, and proceeds to make the following comments:—The German community in the Far East welcome the views expressed by the various Japanese journals, and also hope that the relations between Japan and Germany will be radically improved as a result of the visit to Germany of Prince and Princess Arisugawa. While the prestige of Japan on the continent of Europe will become more important after the conclusion of peace, the friendship between the Japanese and German

Imperial families will likewise become more cordial as a result of the Prince's visit, and it is hoped that a friendship between the two nations may thus be established. Japan's policy in the Far East is that of the "open door" and Germany also desires nothing but the attainment of this end. Consequently it is reasonable to hope that the ideal of the "open door" will be brought nearer realisation by the journey to Germany of Prince Arisugawa.

The following telegram is from the "Japan Daily Mail":—

[RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.]

The weights and measures of Corea have been reformed, so as to correspond in the main with the Japanese system. The law of alteration was promulgated in the "Official Gazette" of the 29th of March and will go into force from 1st of November next. The nomenclature and the divisions of the new weights and measures are as follow:—

Lineal Measures—The nomenclature is the same as the Japanese. From the 10 downwards the sub-divisions are the same as the Japanese, but 1,386 shaku make 1 ri.

Measures of Capacity—These are altogether identical with the Japanese.

Measures of Weight—The nomenclature is kin, ryo, sen, bu, rin and mo. The subdivisions below the ryo are decimal, but 16 ryo go to the kin, so that the latter is equal to 160 momme Japanese.)

The silk ex R.M.S. Empress of India arrived in New York on Tuesday, the 16th instant.

THE O. S. S. Hector left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Tuesday morning, the 16th instant.

THE Glen Line str. Glenstra, from London, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon, the 16th instant.

THE E and A. S. Eastern, from Australian ports, left Hongkong for Shanghai at noon on the 17th instant and is expected to arrive here to-morrow afternoon.

WE understand that the American mail by the P. M. S. Manchuria, which arrived at Yokohama thirteen days ago, is expected here by that vessel this afternoon.

WE understand that there has been of late considerable depression in trade in the Philippines, and the news has been received here that a small local American banking-house has gone into liquidation. The failure is of no general importance.

THE P. and O. S. Bengal, with the London mail of the 21st ultimo, left Hongkong for Shanghai at 5 p.m. yesterday.

WE have received Tientsin papers to the 13th inst.—The Customs made a seizure of 100 Mauser pistols and about 50,000 rounds of ammunition at Tangku on the 10th. They were packed in ordinary travelling trunks and beer barrels, and were landed from the steamer Tientsin, supposedly for the Hunghutses.—The Japanese do not find it possible as yet to remove their administrative office from Hsinmintun.

H. I. H. Prince Karl Anton of Hohenzollern arrived here yesterday morning by the N. D. L.S. boat from Japan. He came up to the N. Y. K. jetty by the tender Bremen, and was received by Dr. Rosler and other officials. In the afternoon His Imperial Highness visited Sicawei Observatory and to-night he will dine at the German Consulate.

WE have received the May issue of the "China Medical Missionary Journal." The original communications, including one by Dr. Park on opium smoking, are more general than they often are, but it is, of course, mainly a professional journal, and as such must find a large number of interested readers in the Far East.

MRS. LANPHER, whose singing has delighted so many audiences at other people's concerts, proposes to give a concert herself, in which she will be assisted by many amateurs, at the Church Room in Trinity Cathedral compound, on Wednesday, the 31st instant. Mrs. Lanpher has so many friends here and admirers of her singing that she will surely have a large and appreciative audience, and this notice will serve to remind those who love music not to make other engagements for the 31st instant.

YESTERDAY'S issue of the "Eastern Sketch" opens with one of "L's" nicely drawn series of the flirtations of Gwendoline. The same artist sends a full-page drawing recording an amusing malapropism. We have to thank "H. H." for a satirical Horse Show cartoon; an excellent political cartoon on the subject of the proposed boycott of America by the Chinese; and a very humorous sketch of the window of a well-known shop in the Maloo. And there are also a very good portrait and autobiographical sketch of our popular bandmaster, with other drawings. "B Sharp's" musical criticisms would be more enjoyable if the editor made a little more use of his blue pencil.

WE have received a copy of the April issue of the neat little threepenny quarterly record, published in London, entitled "China," the organ of the Christian Literature Society for China, known here shortly as the Diffusion Society. There are four very interesting articles in this issue. The first is a review of the year's work of the Christian Literary Society, anonymous; the second is an excellent article, by Professor F. A. Lombard, of the Doshisha College, Kyoto, on "Christian Progress in Japan," from which we gather that Christianity has been a more important factor than is generally supposed in the promotion of progress in the Island Empire. The third article is a brightly written one, by the Rev. J. Cumming Brown, entitled "Among the Mission Fields of the Far East," being a short record of a recent visit to Japan; while the fourth and most interesting of all is an article by the Rev. W. Arthur Cornaby on "China as a Field for Christian Journalism." Mr. Cornaby's historical sketch of the growth of the Press in China will be found very well worth reading. A number of miscellaneous notes close a very attractive number. We learn from the last of them that a number of Christian medical men in London contemplate establishing a Christian Medical School for China, independent of the regular missionary work, but as an auxiliary to it.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio and Yokohama to the 13th, Kobe the 14th, and Nagasaki the 16th inst.—The existence in Corea of a vast quantity of counterfeit nickel coins, whose genesis was described a long time ago by our correspondent at Seoul, is causing a small financial panic in that empire.—The Yokohama Prize Court has confiscated the German steamers *Falos*, 2,398 tons, and *Severus*, 2,133 tons. The German steamer *Romulus*, 2,640 tons, stranded off Hokkaido, was to be sold by auction by order of the Japanese Admiralty.—A stone monument, 12 feet high, has been erected at Kiulienohng to commemorate the first Japanese land victory in this war.—The Dutch steamer *Tjimahi* and the Norwegian steamer *Hero* were at anchor off Moji on the 11th, when the latter steamer dragged her anchor and collided with the former, doing her considerable damage.—A young Japanese, who was being treated for a nervous disorder, was so disgusted at not being allowed to go to the war, that he threw himself into the crater of the active volcano *Asamayama*, on the 8th inst. He had previously sent home his clothes and his personal wealth, twenty yen.

THE current number of Israel's Messenger is one of the most interesting numbers of this paper that have so far been published. References are made to the loss the community has sustained in the death of Dr. Edkins. Curiously enough the longest article is a sermon on a text from Acts, preached by Henry Ward Beecher. There are quotations from articles by Mr. Lucien Wolff, one being the famous "Times" article on Russian Finance. The following telegrams about the East Africa Commission are of general interest:—

A Renter telegram from Mombasa dated 13th March says:—Major Gibbons, who has been examining the tract of territory offered by the British Government for the purpose of a Zionist settlement, left here to-day for Trieste, accompanied by his colleagues, Professor Kaiser and Dr. Wilbusch. In the limited time at their disposal they covered an extensive tract of country. It is understood that they were impressed by the healthiness of the country, though they were not sanguine as to the prospects of an agricultural settlement. The Wanandi tribe evinced unfriendliness, and attacked the rear of the caravan, but were driven off; otherwise there were no incidents. The Mombasa correspondent of the "Daily Mail" in a telegram despatched the same day, also announced the departure of the Commission, and added:—Major Gibbons says the territory is the best he has seen in any colony he has visited. On the other hand, Professor Kaiser, another member of the Commission, declares that its report will be of a negative character, and that the Zionists will not come to the country.

The "Jewish Chronicle" says that on inquiring from a leading Zionist, who is deeply interested in the East African Scheme, whether any confirmation had been received by him of the announcement made by the "Daily Mail" correspondent, we were informed that beyond a telegram announcing their return home, no statement had been sent by the Commission. Their reported decision, our informant added, must be unauthorised, as they were pledged not to divulge their opinion until they had previously communicated it to the Zionist leaders.

THE "Kobe Chronicle" of the 14th instant says:—

Of the Russian prisoners brought to Japan since the commencement of the war, non-combatants and those who were considered unfit for further active service by reason of age have been released and returned to Russia. The total number of prisoners detained in Japan at the end of last month was 60,291, including 10 officers holding the rank of General or Admiral; 70 field officers and naval officers of corresponding rank; 884 company officers and naval officers of corresponding rank; 8,558 non-commissioned officers; and 50,769 of the rank and file. Of the above number, 28,175 are detained at Hamadera, Osaka, and of these 21,297 are soldiers and 6,878 naval men, including 51 non-combatant officers (paymasters, etc.). By a return taken on the 11th instant 70 were in hospital, 436 being treated for wounds, 10 for injuries, 3 for typhoid, 2 for brain trouble, and 249 for ordinary sickness. The deaths among the prisoners in Osaka from the first number 40.

THE Sydney Bulletin writes hopefully of the future of silver; it says:—

Ten years ago the Indian Government established the gold standard, and there was a great anxiety on the part of silver-producers. Just before that time the U.S. silver party had carried through the *Windom* and other laws, going half-way, or more, towards bimetalism, with the result that, as the U. S. accumulated the metal, the price boomed, and with it the production, the latter helped along by the then comparatively new Broken Hill mines. It was this which frightened the Indian Government. With the breakdown of the American legislation came the great rush of gold-production from South Africa and West Australia; and, between the two, bimetalism was laid out for dead. The introduction of the gold standard to India completed the silver-lead miner's misery; for it was thought that the world's most consistent market for the white metal would thereafter be closed, or thereabouts. Certainly for a year or two the demand did fall off seriously, and in 1895 the export from London was, at the lower prices, valued at only £3,624,496. But thereafter there was a steady recovery. The Hindoo millions went on using silver just the same as ever; the only difference was that, as their production increased a bit, and their taxes fell heavier, they needed rather more silver than before. In 1903 the export from London consequently reached £7,423,330, and in 1904 it was up to £9,527,618. Another more recent scare was caused by the closing of the Mexican mints to the free coinage of silver; but this time the market did not tumble. Further it is announced that the U. S. have used up the silver they accumulated when they set out to practise modified bimetalism on their own account; there have been no important discoveries of silver for many years, and no great metallurgical changes; the steadying of the silver market at a comparatively low price has greatly increased the use of the metal in the industrial and decorative arts; and, generally, the feeling of distrust of silver, which was so pronounced eight or ten years ago, has about disappeared. There is not any likelihood whatever of a return to the old price (4s. 3d. and upwards); but there is not any visible reason now to expect the slump that was threatened a few years ago, when standard metal actually got down to 1s. 10d., or about 5d. below what looks like the present normal rate.

CAPTAIN PUTTFARKE, commanding S. M. S. *Seeadler*, reports to the harbour master that whilst on the voyage from Tsingtao to Shanghai on the 12th inst. at 6.30 a.m., he sighted a floating mine in Lat. 35.0 N., Long. 121.32 E. The mine was destroyed with two shots from a quickfiring gun. On the same day at 9.30 a.m. the floating wreck of a junk was sighted in Lat. 34.42 N., Long. 121.56 E. An attempt was made to destroy the wreck by ramming it, but being too solid, it had to be abandoned.

We have received Tientsin and Chefoo papers to the 11th and 13th inst. respectively.—The opening performance of the Dallas-Bandmann company at Tientsin, "The Orchid," is highly praised in the Tientsin papers.—The "Chefoo Daily News" has announcements of the death of Senator Platt of New York and Joseph Jefferson, the great American actor.

Capt. Jorgensen of the *Pechili* reported meeting the Japanese transport *Chuyetsu Maru* with a great part of her stern blown away by a mine. Captain Jorgensen offered to tow her to Chefoo but the captain refused. There was a big hole blown right through her, through which the cargo in the after hold had dropped into the sea, and a house on deck was blown away without leaving a trace. Her bow was in the air and her stern under water when the *Pechili* left her, and Capt. Jorgensen had little doubt that she sank. We know, however, from Japan that her bulkheads kept her afloat and she is being repaired.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio and Yokohama to the 10th, Kobe the 13th, and Nagasaki the 14th inst.—It is reported that Russia is anxious to sell three of her most prosperous State-owned railways for a large sum.—The transport *Chuyetsu Maru* struck a mine near the Changshan Islands, but her bulkheads kept her afloat and she is being repaired.—Mr. W. W. Rockhill, the new American Minister to Peking, Consul-General Miller, who succeeds Mr. Bellows at Yokohama, Mr. T. W. Sammons, the new American Consul at Newchwang, and Mr. J. L. Rodgers, the new American Consul-General at Shanghai, arrived at Yokohama by the P. M. S. *Manchuria* on the 6th inst.—The mulberry trees in Kofu, Gumma, and other districts were damaged by frost and hail on the 5th inst.—The tea market in Yokohama is active at low prices.—It is believed that the Russians have established a new naval base north of Vladivostok.—The British steamer *Highlander*, which stranded near Mutsure Island on the 4th, has been floated with her hull damaged. The O. S. K. S. *Chiga Maru* was driven ashore by a gale on the 7th while at anchor off Imami province. All on board were saved and the steamer towed to Ohsentsu by the 5th Heian Maru. The P. & O. S. *Banca*, which stranded off Yamaguchi prefecture, shifted some of her cargo and floated off, and steamed to Mutsure Island where she made temporary repairs. The steamers *Sendai Maru* and *Kotohira Maru* stranded off Dairi on the 7th, and were both damaged. The steamer *Hokuto Maru*, from Corea, was wrecked off Tsushima on the 8th. Her crew were rescued and taken to Moji by the *Waka Maru*.—The N. Y. K. is about to put two extra boats on its Shanghai service, making five in all.—The number of steamers definitely captured by the Japanese is 44, of 108,900 tons. The value of the vessels and cargoes

still held by them is estimated to exceed £2,750,000.—The Korean lighthouse tender *Sakurai Maru* was totally destroyed on the 10th by a fire which originated in the coal-bunkers.—The Japanese Government proposes to sell by tender 22 vessels sunk outside Port Arthur.—The Japanese armies in Manchuria are moving northward in five columns, their front extending over a distance of from 100 to 150 miles.—Of the fifth domestic loan of ¥100,000,000, nearly ¥30,000,000 was applied for at above the issue price and will be allotted in full. The applicants for the remainder of the loan will receive about 16 per cent of the amount applied for.—It is expected that the 26-mile railway line between Fusan and Masampo, Corea, will be completed by the end of this month.

WHEN news of the North Sea outrage was received here, a German naval captain then in port made the sweeping remark that there is no such thing as a Russian naval officer. There are, of course, brilliant exceptions to this condemnation; but it is difficult to understand what sort of officers they could be who perpetrated the outrage on the little sailing vessel *Yawata Maru*, of which the "Japan Daily Mail" gives the following detailed account. It should be noted that these pirates carried off the captain of the little barque, a striking contrast to the way in which the Japanese have throughout treated their non-combatant prisoners. The "Japan Daily Mail" says:—

The crew of the *Yawata Maru* have arrived at Awamori. They say that when their little vessel was surrounded by four Russian torpedoers she had on board 300 bags of sand-ballast and 250 bags of salt. The Russians lowered a boat with three officers and six men, and, coming to the *Yawata*, called out in Japanese *sare, sare* (get out). Thereupon the sailors of the *Yawata* proceeded to lower a boat and collect their belongings, but as had been the practice of the Russians on former occasions, they robbed the men of everything worth robbing, including a small sum which had been carried to meet expenses on the voyage. The sailors managed to recover the captain's watch, his certificate, the vessel's charts and her compass, but these Russian gentlemen, who seem to be bent on acting the part of pirates as closely as possible, carried off everything else. They obliged the master of the *Yawata* to go with them as a prisoner in one of the torpedo craft, and they then poured a quantity of kerosene over the little sailing ship, after which two shells were discharged at her, one missing its mark, the other setting her on fire. The sailors rowed away.

THE "Japan Chronicle" says:—

It will be remembered that when the British steamer *Adato* was recently in Kobe, fire was discovered in the hold and a quantity of cotton was destroyed. From Kobe the vessel sailed for San Francisco, having an adventurous voyage. On March 28th in latitude 47 degrees north, longitude 164 degrees east, a gale sprang up suddenly from the north, whipping up a high and dangerous sea that created consternation on board. The chimney of the cabin stove was broken by the lurching of the steamer, and the stove was tipped over, the contents setting fire to the cabin and utterly ruining that apartment, as well as destroying the storeroom pantry, with all that it contained. Three ventilators were also broken off by the pitching and rolling of the steamer, and the cabin rooms were flooded. The entire damage amounted to \$15,000. The crew

had hard work for four hours in fighting the fire, and the men were at one time about to give up their task and take to the boats in the wild sea. Previously, when the "*Adato*" was only twenty-four hours out from Karatsu, she ran into a field of ice, through which the vessel proceeded for a whole day and night.

We take the following from the "Fochow Echo" of the 6th inst. :—

There was quite a large gathering of the foreign community in the city on Thursday afternoon last when the Bishop of Victoria formally opened and dedicated the commodious men's hospital recently erected near the North Gate, the Consul staff being represented by Mr. C. D. Smith, and our genial Commissioner putting in an appearance on behalf of the Customs Service. The ride through the four miles of narrow streets which separate the new premises from Nantai is rather a tiring one, and gives one plenty of opportunity of proving by experience that Chinese thoroughfares are odoriferous, but on this occasion we felt that we were well repaid for our temporary discomfort when we reached the Mission compound and inspected the substantial building which is designed to confer such benefit upon the sick and suffering in this great city.

At 2.45 the Dedication service was held in one of the wards, decorated for the occasion, at which brief addresses were given by Dr. Wilkinson (who is in charge), Archdeacon Wolfe and the Bishop. At the close we all partook of Mr. Wilkinson's hospitality and returned to the Settlement thankful for having seen another proof of practical Christianity at work in China.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 9th inst.—Sugar refining is making rapid progress in Formosa since the introduction of the Hawaiian cane. The production last year was 1,120,000 piculs.—The steamer *Kongnam* was to leave Hongkong on Wednesday last with the salvage party for the French cruiser *Sully*.—The West River steamer *Wokwai*, 325 tons, struck the *Joshou* Rock, two miles below Wuchou, on the 6th, and had to be beached full of water.—The Associated Press has learnt at St. Petersburg that the objective of the Baltic Fleet is Petropaulowski.—The idea of the so-called cofferdam which is being sent to the wreck of the *Sully* came from a Russian naval officer who is detained at Kowloon.—General Wogack has been appointed Russian Military Attaché in London.—Mr. C. W. Dickson, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and family have returned to Hongkong.—The Customs launch *Annam* (90 tons) at Saigon has been accidentally cut in two by the steamer *Manche*, to whose assistance she was proceeding. The crew were saved.—Mr. Tomkins, Chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has gone home, and been succeeded by Mr. A. W. Slade, with Mr. A. Haupt as Vice-Chairman. Mr. F. Salinger has been made a Director.—There is the usual contradictory news about the movements or otherwise of the Russian Armada.

THE following notes are from the "Hongkong Daily Press" of the 10th inst. :—

Eleven bloodhounds have reached Manila from America on a transport. It is understood that they are to be utilised for the trailing of outlaws who refuse to submit to the authorities.

Major C. McD. Townsend, the engineer in charge of the harbour improvements of

Manila is leaving the East. Referring to his work a Manila contemporary says: Manila now has a harbour of 350 acres dredged to a depth that will accommodate the largest ocean liners, and a block of 90 acres upon which ships can directly unload without the ruinous expense of re-shipping in small native craft.

The Manila "Cablenews" in notifying the public that there would be no issue of the paper on the 8th inst. explained that the labour unions had ordered the compositors to abstain from work on that day when the Unions would make a fiesta. Our contemporary adds:—"The 'Cablenews' regrets this shabby treatment of the public but as the Philippines are for the Filipinos, perhaps it is as well to get used to the dictation of the native union now as later."

Two American army lieutenants lost the lives last week while out sailing at Los Banos, Philippine Islands. Both belonged to the 4th Infantry. A part of the boat's equipment had fallen into the water and Lieutenant Ashton Boyle sprang into the lake to recover it. His companion realising the danger instantly put the boat on another tack and sailed toward him. Before he could reach him Lieutenant Boyle sank. Lieutenant Woodhouse leaped to his rescue. The lake bottom is covered with treacherous grass and Woodhouse knew this well. He probably thought that his friend was entangled in this growth and endeavoured to save him. Neither ever rose to the surface again.

"BANYAN" writes in the "Hongkong Daily Press":—

Hongkong is a wealthy city. You have the fact forced upon your attention by the way the meanest clerk puts on "side," and for further illustration note the fines imposed in the Police Court on even the meanest coolie. For an offence which in England would be punished with a fine of half-a-crown or five shillings, it may be observed that the Hongkong coolie is mulcted in \$5, \$10 or \$15. And they pay it too, in the majority of cases. If they haven't the money their "good fiens" as a rule provide the money readily enough. Some coolies were fined \$15 each last week for "making a noise, disturbing the peace and quietude of the neighbourhood"—the neighbourhood of a police station. A police station must be a comfortable place to sleep in these hot nights when dogs in more select neighbourhoods howl all night at the moon and crowing cocks keep their "shrill clarions" going from dawn till it's time to get up.

THE "Hongkong Telegraph" quotes the following from "Indian Engineering":—

The *Lunka, Linga*, and *Lhasa* class of turbine steamer which the British India Steam Navigation Company is now putting into service brings Indian coasting mail services well up to date. The somewhat cramped dimensions of this new class of ship is said to be dictated in part by the configuration of a certain berth in the Bombay Docks. The owners are to be thoroughly congratulated on their enterprise in this departure. They are likely, we fear, to find their new ships heavy on the coals, if not, regular fire-eaters. As far as we can learn they do 16½ knots quite comfortably and can do or at least upon trial trips have done, 18 at a pinch. They have very prettily modelled hulls, and indeed are quite a credit to all concerned, and their motion in a moderate seaway is said to be very notably easier than that of 12-knot vessels of their size with either single or twin screws. How long—in locomotive parlance—they will keep out of the shops is a point of much

interest at present on the knees of the gods. It is clear they can't well strain themselves by racing unless they first turn bottom-up.

LINCHINGCHOU, SHT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

26th April.

Tsingtao's Progress.

Tsingtao is coming to the front. Whether it is ever to be as large a port of entry as Tientsin, no one would dare to prophesy. But that it grows, while trade in Tientsin is sluggish, is very apparent. The reasons for this are not far to seek. Both ports are fed by the large hinterland of the interior, but Tsingtao is continually encroaching upon the preserves of its rival. The chief reason is the railway. This will soon be at Tschou on the Grand Canal. Even now when more than sixty miles away from that river port, goods are being sent off to Tsingtao in preference to the other city, for the sole reason that it is cheaper. The canal has the bad habit of getting low in summer, and freezing in winter, while the congestion of traffic at Tientsin, causes delay and expense and the like posts there are not easy to pass. Everything in the way of rent at Tientsin is dear—to the Chinese. Suddenly he has awakened to the fact that there are other and better markets. And the merchants of this region and of the regions even to the north, to say nothing of the south, find that Chinanfu, and the great cities to the east in this province, want just what they have to sell, while foreign goods come in cheaper by way of Chinanfu. A large region, comparable to a province, is threatened with a change in its commerce.

There is still another reason, and that is the preference which is given the large trader at Tientsin in getting his goods out of that port, over the small one. As a consequence, goods of the same quality are sold at Peking cheaper than at Tientsin. It seems pretty certain that unless the Tientsin-Tschou railroad is built at once, within a year or less a large part of the import trade for western Shantung, southern Chili, and northern Honan, will pass through Tsingtao.

Another reason for this diversion of trade, is that the Chinese prefer to trade with the Germans in dealing with the Anglo-Saxons. Said a friend (Chinese) to the writer, "We like the Germans, because they do not show so much pride. If we wish to see goods, but are not quite ready to buy, they do not seem put out. But if we go to an American or English firm, and ask for goods, and then turn off and wish to see something else, the foreigner calls in a clerk to wait upon us. We are too small fry for him."

The Photographer

is in the land. Chinese of course, but he takes frequently good photos—at a very good price. This last he understands how to make larger. He solemnly assures the customer that after he has taken two or three prints from one negative, it is impossible to take any more, and that there must be another negative, to be paid for at the original rates. And yet some say the Chinese are destitute of originality.

Anti Footbinding.

The Tien Tsu Hui may get some encouragement from Wehsien in the province of Chili. Recently the literati held a meeting, and agreed that it was desirable that the women should unbind their feet, urged that it be done, and recommended that a day should be set when all the women should take action. Nothing may come of such advice, but it shows an awakening from long-time indifference, which is not a small thing.

PAOTINGFU.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

26th April.

Railway Extension

to the south has made it possible to reach Hankow in about four days from this city. As regular trains take the place of construction trains, this time will of course be shortened. The branch into Shansi which leaves the main line not far below Chengtingfu is already some twenty li beyond Huailu. Another section is being built at Chingsinghsien not far from the Shansi border. We understand that between this place and Taiyuanfu considerable tunnelling is necessary.

A Sign of the Times.

It is pleasant to notice here and there the footprints of civilisation. A new guild-building in the city has between itself and the street a strong, open, iron fence in place of the usual high brick wall. It appears to be of native manufacture.

We learn that the work of straightening and broadening the river has already begun. The plan is so to improve it that small steamers can ply between this city and Tientsin. This will tend to make a healthy competition with the railroad.

Items.

It is reported that very large numbers of animals, chiefly mules, have been bought in the districts south of us and driven north; for what use or destination no one hereabout knows.

Three camps of soldiers who have spent a year or more in our neighbourhood have been transferred to Tsangchow, relieving the air of a large amount of martial music.

The native (Congregational) Church of this city have opened a street chapel and reading room on one of the larger of the city streets. They have been helped with a quite small amount of mission money. All the running expenses are provided by the native members. The same native society is now building its Church edifice. And the good example of the city Church is being followed by a good many country affiliated associations. The public government schools are opening and doing more or less work in a good many important centres. These schools teach geography, which is one of the wide bridges between old and new China. If the teachers would use the simple readers for the younger scholars and shelve the classics until they could be easily understood, we think another important step would have been taken. The getting of more mind by using what mind one has, is a principle too long neglected in this slow-going country.

SOOCHOW, KU.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

10th May.

The Rain.

The rainy season, commencing on the eleventh of the twelfth moon, has continued both intermittent and remittent, with occasionally a bright Tuesday or Thursday, or a day or two of sunshine, for four months. In the fields where the lands are low, men are seen ploughing under the water. Fair weather would prove a boon to the approaching planting-season and to the silk industry. To-day "sol lucet."

The Literary Society.

The Literary and Missionary Association turned away from China's books and

sages, and on the 4th inst. had a "Musical Afternoon" at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Fearn which proved a delightful occasion. Quite a party of musicians have arrived by the new railway, who, with the native talent, gave quite a classic entertainment.

Soochow thus had the pleasure of listening to the marvellous notes from the touch of the famous pianist Mrs. Grove, while her liege, a son of Anak, gave in martial strains the Marseillaise from the lips of the dying grenadier. The Concession furnished the banjo and violin, and the charming voice of Madame Remusat was listened to with intense delight. Our city quartette, consisting of Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Nance, Miss Mooman, and Dr. Mary Fitch, we consider unexcelled, and the second "coon song"—plantation melody—was an original production of our university professor on the delights of "Beautiful Soo."

Dr. Davis.

After a residence of thirty-two years, the Rev. John W. Davis, D.D., the fine Oriental scholar, the eloquent Chinese preacher, and distinguished Biblical translator, has left to take a position in the new Union Theological Seminary at Nanking. He was a gifted member of the Association and will be greatly missed in the community. The institution to which he goes will likely soon be well endowed and largely attended.

The Medical School.

The Medical School under Dr. J. R. Wilkinson at the Elizabeth Blake Hospital, near the new Central Station, has seventeen students, mostly from the official and wealthy classes. The young men do not seem afraid of the seven years' drudgery with the unwashed daily clinic. As Dr. Wilkinson has considerable magnetism as a teacher it is likely his class will number twenty-five next year.

The Railway.

There is no question of the future of the S.-N. Railway as there are eight foreign engineers within thirty miles of Sochow superintending its construction. The small hills of granite chips as the railway nears the large canals give promise of a solid bed for the coal trains from north and west. Two hours, in two years, fromanghai to Sochow.

The Gender Step.

There is some little activity in military circles displayed on the parade ground, if these same circles can keep away long enough from the narcotic pipe. It is claimed that it is the "German drill," but as the English spoken by the students who study under native teachers is not easily recognised, so the "step" of the braves reminds the Westerner of the genus goose of the masculine gender.

The Temple of Dagon.

It stands beside the Examination Hall. Last year an image of Kwanin suffered loss when the literary youths assembled in the adjoining building. Being of a retiring disposition, the priest applied to the official to seal up his temple during the examinations. "No," said the magistrate, "seize the first culprit and bring him to me and I will settle the matter."

As some threats were made by the students the bonze proceeded to follow the mandarin's advice, when a rush was made for him by sixty or seventy young knights of the pencil. He was for once glad that he had no queue and made tracks for the yamen. Official "Not at home." He went to a second, "Very sorry, the laoyeh has just gone out."

Not so with the students. They smashed up every piece of furniture in the priest's quarters and proceeded to the main temple. The eighteen grand Lohans, eight or nine feet in height, were left

as the mailed warriors of old on the battlefield, with limbs broken, heads crushed, heels in the air, and bodies piled in dire confusion, while the two divinities, sixteen feet in height, were crumbled to dust as they fell from their lofty pedestals. The wrecked temple was a lugubrious spectacle.

THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHINA.

Fifth Triennial Meeting.

SECOND DAY.

The proceedings of the day opened with a devotional meeting at 8.30 a.m. led by the Rev. A. F. Price, of Tangshan, after which the subject of Co-operation in Educational Work was taken up.

The Rev. Fred Brown, F.R.G.S., of Tientsin, then read a paper on "Securing Co-operation of the Chinese in the Support of Mission Schools." This was followed by an animated discussion.

At 10 a.m. the following Reports of Committees were given in: Committee to Prepare a Memorial to the Chinese Government, chairman, the Rev. Y. J. Allen, D.D.; Committee on Geographical and Biographical Names, chairman, the Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, D.D.; and Committee on Technical and Scientific Terms, chairman, the Rev. C. W. Mateer, DD., LL.D.

At 11 a.m. the general subject of Details of School Management came up for consideration. Two papers were read, the first by the Rev. Paul D. Bergen, D.D., of Wehsien, on the "Status of Chinese Teachers in Mission Schools," and the other by the Rev. Jas. Jackson, of Wuchang, on "School Discipline." Dr. Bergen dwelt on the fact that Chinese teachers had not been appreciated as highly as they ought to have been in the past, and that it would be wise to estimate them more highly and to compensate them more liberally before compelled to do so on pain of losing them. In considering the status of Chinese teachers two things must be kept in mind: the first being that they must necessarily be subject to the foreign teachers, and that secondly they had some hardships to endure, for which, however, nobody could be blamed. The social position of the teachers ought to be recognised, and the little courtesies, of which they thought so much, should not be denied them. Many more valuable hints were given in this able paper, which, we doubt not, will be carefully considered and pondered over when it appears in its printed form.

Mr. Jackson's paper (read by Dr. Hawks Pott) showed how very necessary discipline was in the work of educating the Chinese. A school without discipline was like a mill without water. A school would be a complete failure, notwithstanding every other advantage, without a good rational system of discipline. The lack of discipline was a great defect; knowledge could not be substituted for conduct. It was easier to teach than to rule a school in China, but one who could not do both was unfitted to be the master of a school for boys. Chinese schools, however, were easier to manage than those in the West, Chinese boys were quieter and more docile, and had not the same animal spirits. Chinese teachers did not seem to be able to discriminate between trivial and more serious faults. The teachers themselves had to be taught as well as the scholars, and this was the harder task of the two. Another source of difficulty was a great lack of esprit de corps; the schools were new, and no rich legacy had been handed down as in the

home schools. Great care should also be taken not to discriminate between Christian and non-Christian scholars; great harm had been done by unwise action in this connection. Not much either was accomplished by punishment, corporal or otherwise. The teacher who could get on with the smallest amount of punishment was the best. The paper concluded with the assertion that no scholar should be permitted to leave one school and be received into another, unless satisfactory reasons could be given as to why he had left.

The afternoon was devoted to the sectional meetings which treated of the following subjects:—

Normal Training.—Leader, Rev. S. Couling. The Need of the Normal School. Rev. S. Couling. The External Determination of the Normal School. Rev. Paul D. Bergen, D.D. The Internal Organisation of the Normal School. Mr. W. Sheldon Ridge, B.A., F.R.G.S.—Industrial Schools for women and girls.—Leader, Miss Mary Culler White. Means and Ends in the Industrial School. Miss Mary Culler White. The Industrial Department of an Orphanage. Miss Rose Elwin. The Chefoo Industrial School. By a representative. Industrial Exhibit from various Schools in China.—Teaching English.—Leader, Prof. O. D. Wannamaker. The Teaching of English Literature in Colleges. Prof. Giles B. Palmer. The Teaching of Elementary English, including pronunciation, spelling, reading, and oral and written composition. Prof. O. D. Wannamaker. Discussion led by Mr. H. B. Graybill, A.B.—How to teach the Chinese Language and Literature.—Leader, Rev. W. S. Sweet. Methods of teaching the First Year's Work. Rev. P. F. Price. How to do the Second Year's Work. Rev. F. Rawlinson. Methods of teaching Chinese History. Rev. E. L. Mattox, A.M. At what Style of Chinese Composition should we aim? Rev. William Arthur Cornaby.

At 8.30 p.m. the Union Church Hall was again crowded at the musical entertainment under the direction of the Misses Richard. This afforded a welcome relief to those who during the day had concentrated their minds and thought upon the important subjects which had been under consideration.

The programme was an excellent one, but it was much regretted that the Baroness von Meyerinck was unable to be present. However, a very acceptable substitute was found in Mons. Oudin whose highly-trained and beautiful light voice was heard to advantage in the two French songs, Massenet's "L'Obstination" and "Bonne Nuit," both of which were encored, in response to which he sang the "L'anneau d'Argent" and "Chanson de Florian." He was accompanied by Mr. E. Hall. Miss Mitchell gave great pleasure by the way in which she played a waltz by Moszkowski and Rubinstein's "Kamennoi Astrow," whilst Miss Jansen fully sustained her reputation by her exquisite rendering of a Nocturne by Sterne and a Chanson Napolitaine by Casella, Mrs. Armistead being the accompanist. The members of St. John's College Glee Club gave their college songs in a way which showed what Chinese boys properly trained can accomplish. They were encored several times. Mr. F. G. Whittick sang "A Summer Night," by A. Goring Thomas and was encored after singing "The Two Grenadiers." Last, but not least, we must make mention of the acceptable singing of the Union Church choir (some 20 persons) in two pieces, "A Spring Song" and "There is Music by the River" both by Ciro Pinsuti.

TWO NOTABLE ADDRESSES.

The following are summaries of the papers read by Bishop Bashford and Dr. Arthur H. Smith at Wednesday evening's session:—

Bishop Bashford dealt with his subject "The Educational Outlook in China" from the point of view of one who had been six months only in the country and was only able therefore to furnish the general impressions which come to an onlooker. Those impressions had produced in his mind four convictions, the first two of which he stated: (1) that the most hopeful method of transforming China was by developing the existing educational plants at present in the Empire; (2) that this development can be realised only by the union for educational work of the churches most closely affiliated in their doctrines and policy. Remarking that the moral discipline of the young was the supreme problem of the teachers in all lands, the Bishop added that the problem pressed with a hundredfold weight on the teachers of the Chinese. They had not only to train the young people of China in the applied sciences for the opening up of this Empire of vast resources and 40,000,000 workers to the use of modern inventions, but there was the infinitely greater task of preparing those young people to transform the government and civilisation of 4,000 years and to lead one fourth of the human race in achieving the new humanity in Christ. At this point came in the further factor of the political colleges, now being founded all over the Empire. Bishop Bashford spoke regretfully of the crowding out of the old church colleges in America by the State-supported institutions, and feared that the same end might come in China, if the missionary bodies did not look to it that their schools and colleges furnished the best education possible, and this made more imperative the combination of all available resources. There should be at least one well-equipped college or university in each of half-a-dozen of the great centres of the Empire, which might seem an ideal impossible of achievement. But missionaries in the field owed it to the Churches at home to furnish illustrations of lofty Christian statesmanship, such as would lead to the reorganisation of the work at home and conserve forces now running to waste through strife among the struggling denominations.

As a third conviction the Bishop urged that missionaries ought by all honourable means to attempt to mould the rising national colleges of China, by courting the privilege of lending their best-equipped men; and fourthly, he urged that the aim of the Christian colleges should be holiness, in its old Anglo-Saxon meaning of wholeness, completeness, the development of every faculty to its highest power, and the consecration of them all to the highest service of the race. The Bible should be made an integral portion of the curriculum, and its teacher should be selected as carefully as the professor of chemistry and physics.

Bishop Bashford proceeded to discuss the very large subject of the future of the Orient, more particularly from a political point of view. Theories and suggestions which are familiar to all residents in the East were advanced in an interesting manner, but the subject is too vast, and too diffuse, to admit of further summary than the Bishop actually gave it.

The paper by the Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D.D., on "The Function of Education in the Old China and the New," which followed that of Bishop Bashford was a very able presentation of the subject which secured the closest attention of the large audience, evoking frequent applause. Dr. Smith insisted on the importance of those

who sought to teach being first willing to learn. He graphically set forth how the Chinese people, so wonderful from many points of view, had been crippled and destroyed through want of knowledge. In the possession of the knowledge and education of the Western world, what would they not be able to accomplish either for good or for evil? They would be either a curse or a blessing to the world. In answering the question as to what was the education in Old China, he maintained that it had none in our sense of the word. It had, however, physical, mental, and moral strength, and held right views on many subjects all through the ages, and he did not care to say anything of a depreciatory nature in this connection. Ancient empires contemporaneous with China had long passed away, but China had endured all through the ages. Chinese education had been of a hard and unyielding nature; it was put in cast-iron moulds, and it had been the cause of enough wasted energy during the last 700 years, sufficient for 1,000,000 years of education, and this has made China what it is to-day, and has hindered the country from occupying the position she ought to have held. But the wall must be broken down—such a state of things cannot endure permanently.

What China needed, among many other things, was a rational idea of physiology. A very large proportion of the Chinese people died of preventable causes, not only through "China's sorrow," but because of their ignorance of the ordinary laws of health. They needed also to know about the earth on which they lived. They seemed to have blundered into what they did know, and accused Western people of having stolen this knowledge from them. They had an unbounded supply of coal and iron, but did not make use of it. In Shansi there were mountains of iron. China was the richest country in the world as far as minerals were concerned, but poverty, nothing but poverty, was found everywhere. The Chinese knew neither God above nor the earth below. They knew nothing about their own country. In Canton they knew that Peking is in the north, and in Peking they knew that Canton is in the South, and that was about all they do know.

What they stood greatly in need of also was a rational idea of economy. The people had some splendid qualities but there was no family life in the Chinese Empire—no family love as we understood it. The unloveliness of Chinese homes was appalling. A new system of government was also a crying need. Governmental and economical education was wanted. They are getting railways and telegraphs, but what would they do with the larger powers they were obtaining, unless they also had some wholesome check with these enlarged powers? What they needed was a perfect woman, God's greatest gift, and many such, and also men of probity and force of character.

Much had already been accomplished by the Educational Association, but not as much as ought to have been done. What had been done in Japan could also be done in China. We need not fear to see the Japanese extending their influence in China; it would only be for good.

Tremendous applause was accorded the speaker on the conclusion of his address.

J. LLEWELLYN & CO., LIMITED.

The sixteenth general meeting of J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd., was held at 1, Yuen-mingyuen Road, yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. McLeod presided. There were also present, Messrs. R. I. Fearon, W. C. Murray, H. Robertson, E. O. Arbuthnot,

P. Marshall (Manager), and P. F. Lavers (Secretary), representing 185 shares.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I very much regret that owing to indisposition our Chairman is unable to be present to preside over our meeting this afternoon, but I will endeavour to fill his place.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting the Chairman said:

Gentlemen,—The Report and Accounts for the past year having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, take them as read. You will notice that in accordance with special resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held in May 1903, the capital of the company has been reduced from \$120,000 to \$72,000, by writing off \$40 per share, reducing the face value of the shares from Mex. \$100 to Mex. \$60 per share, and it may now interest you to know how the Directors have dealt with the amount of \$48,000 which they thus had at their disposal. The following amounts have been written off. Consideration to vendors, entire amount \$24,000; Provision for outstanding unrecoverable debts \$6,000; Furniture, fixtures, etc., \$8,366.67; Aerated water plant \$4,000.00; Sundry stocks \$4,000.00; Legal expenses here and in Hongkong in connection with the reconstruction as the Company, \$1,633.33; a total of \$48,000.00. This, gentlemen, your Directors consider places the company in a very sound financial position, the assets of the concern being excellent value for the reduced amount of our capital. With regard to the accounts for the past year you will see charges account, advertising, etc., shows an increase on those of 1903, owing principally to an alteration made in stating the accounts, the cost of lighting being now placed to charges instead of as formerly to debit of drug account. Fire insurance also shows an increase of about \$300, owing to the higher rates of premium charged in consequence of the adjoining store being in the occupation of Chinese. Other expenses show little or no change during the year. On the credit side of account, there is an increased profit of about \$3,500 on drugs and aerated water account, and the Directors trust that during the coming year this result may be improved upon. As before mentioned the amounts written off in the reconstruction of the company, enable us to place our assets at a very conservative and safe valuation, and if you refer to the balance sheet you will notice the very moderate amount at which our aerated water plant and furniture and fixtures now stand. Book debts, I am glad to say, stand at \$14,980 only, as against \$26,812 in last year's account or nearly \$12,000 less, and \$6,000 less after writing off the amount previously referred to. These debts we consider good and the greater portion of them have already been paid.

We have now a balance at of credit profit and loss account of \$5,875.44 and the Directors propose, subject to your approval, to appropriate this amount as follows:—

To Payment of a Dividend of \$4	\$
per share.....	4,800.00
Carry forward to New account 1,075.44	
Total....	\$5,875.44

I do not think there is anything more I can say with regard to the accounts, but if any Shareholder desires further information, I shall be pleased to give it, if in my power to do so.

There being no questions the following resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. R. I. Fearon: that the report and accounts as printed be accepted and passed.

Proposed by Mr. W. C. Murray, seconded by Mr. H. Robertson: that Mr. R. I. Fearon be re-elected a director of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. H. Robertson, seconded by Mr. W. C. Murray: that Mr. G. R. Wingrove be re-elected auditor of the company for the current year.

The Chairman said that dividend warrants would be ready to-day (Friday).

THE SHANGHAI POLO CLUB.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the above club was held at the Grand Stand yesterday. There was a good attendance of members. Major Watson was in the chair.

The Chairman—The balance sheet and report are on your seats so that there is no need for me to go through them. There is a debit balance of \$122.86, but this is not so bad as it appears in the accounts, because we have three dozen polo sticks in hand and in addition to them about 600 polo balls, which are about as much as we shall get through in the season, so we shall not have to buy fresh ones. Further than that, you will see we bought some chairs, costing \$60, and some lockers which cost \$81.62. We have these still and there will be no farther charge for them in future. There is nothing more to call your attention to in the accounts. The gymkhana as usual cost a good deal of money, but I think you will agree it was worth it, as it afforded much pleasure to the public, besides being a source of amusement to ourselves. I do not see how we could cut down our expenses except, perhaps, by paying less for prizes.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed, Mr. Landale seconded, and it was carried nem. con.:—That the report and accounts be passed.

The Chairman—The next thing is the Committee. I am sorry to say our two joint honorary secretaries have asked to be relieved from their duties. I understand Mr. Zahn and Mr. Hooper will act as honorary secretaries for this year. I have much pleasure in proposing them as joint honorary secretaries.

Mr. Crighton seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—The present Committee is willing to serve again, unless anyone has any names to propose in addition. Mr. Crighton is willing to serve on the Committee.

Mr. Schnorr proposed that the present committee (Major M. Watson, Capt. A. M. Boisragon, Messrs. J. S. Fearon, H. E. Campbell, and D. Landale) with Mr. P. Crighton serve as committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. R. I. Fearon seconded, and the resolution was carried nem. con.

The Chairman—Last year we had an arrangement for matches during the season. The Committee would like to know what the playing members would like done this year; whether you think we had too many matches or whether you would like them on the

same lines this year. We are starting a little later than last season, but this is unavoidable.

Mr. Schnorr suggested that notice of tournament matches should be given in a better way this year. He was in hospital when the list was posted up last season, and when he came out he found that the teams had been made up and he was consequently debarred from playing in any of the tournament matches.

The Chairman—No doubt the secretaries will see that due notice is given. If no one has any suggestion about matches, and you leave the arrangements in the committee's hands, we will do our best for you.

The Chairman then asked the opinion of the meeting as to whether, when new polo sticks were ordered, they preferred round, or square, heads.

The members asked that round-headed sticks should be purchased.

The Chairman in reply to several members stated that Mr. F. L. Fearon would continue to act as treasurer. The grass on the ground was now being cut; the contract for the match had been given out and if the weather continued fine it was proposed to start play on Saturday week.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

TIENTSIN SPRING MEETING, 1905.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THIRD DAY,

Thursday, 18th May, 1905.

1.—THE GRAND STAND CUP.—Value Tls First pony, Tls.....; Second pony, Tls..... For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this Meeting to carry 8lbs. extra; of two or more, 10lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile.

Mr. J. M. D's dk. gr. Lavender (Mr. Andersen) 158...1
 „ Pembroke's grey Swallow (Mr. Bob. Stewart) 155...2
 „ England's ches. Cranley (Mr. A. Watts) 158...3
 Time, 2.6½.

2.—A SWEEPSTAKE of Tls. 10 each, with Tls..... added from the Race Club Funds. For China Ponies. First pony to receive 75 per cent; Second pony, 25 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race at this Meeting to carry 7lbs. extra; of two or more Races, 10lbs. extra. Jockeys, non-winners, allowed 3lbs. —One mile and a half.

Mr. J. Watts' ches. Sunbeam (Owner) 152...1
 „ H. A. Bush's bay Centurion (Mr. Bob. Stewart) 165...2
 „ Colin Campbell's grey Cranreuch (Mr. Andersen) 165...3
 Time, 3.16½.

3.—THE MONGOL CUP.—Value, Tls.... First pony, Tls..... Second pony, Tls.... Third pony, Tls.... For China ponies that have never run before this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race to carry 7lbs. extra; of two or more, 10lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. H. A. Bush's ches. Magnificent (Mr. Bob. Stewart) 165...1
 „ George's bay Patrick's Pride (Mr. Loup) 155...2
 Major Nathan's dun Gaekwar (Mr. Shaw) 155...3
 Time, 1.32½.

4.—THE COMRADORES' CUP.—Presented. Value, Tls.... First pony, Tls.... Second pony, Tls..... Third pony, Tls..... For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this Meeting to carry 5lbs. extra; of two or more, 8lbs. extra. Unplaced ponies allowed 5lbs. —One mile and a quarter.

Mr. J. M. D's spot. Fantan (Mr. Andersen) 154...1
 „ H. A. Bush's white Renown (Mr. Bob. Stewart) 155...2*
 „ W. Heinemann's br. Raben-vich, late Bendigo (Mr. T. Watts) 163...2*
 * Dead heat.

Time, 2.40½.

5.—THE PARI-MUTUEL CUP.—Value, Tls.... First pony, Tls....; Second pony, Tls.... For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this Meeting to carry 5lbs. extra; of two or more, 8lbs. extra. Grifins, non-winners, allowed 3lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. H. A. Bush's white Renown (Mr. Bob. Stewart) 155...1
 „ G. G's grey Dalmeny (Mr. H. Stewart) 149...2
 „ W. Heinemann's br. Raben-vich (Mr. T. Watts) 163...3
 Time, 3.52½.

THE CHAMPION STAKES.

Won by Major Nathan's ches. Rajah. A protest was lodged against the decision, but it was disallowed.

6.—THE FLY-AWAY CUP.—Value, Tls.... First pony, Tls....; Second pony, Tls.... For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race to carry 7lbs. extra; of two or more, 10lbs. extra. Grifins, non-winners, allowed 7lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. H. A. Bush's ches. Magnificent (Mr. Bob Stewart) ... 168...1
 „ MacG.G's ches. St. Andrew (Mr. H. Stewart) 155...2
 Major Nathan's dun Gaekwar (Mr. Shaw) 155...3
 Time, 1.51.

7.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—Value, Tls.... First pony, Tls....; Second pony, Tls....; Third pony, Tls.... For China ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile.

Mr. Pembroke's grey Swallow (Mr. Bob Stewart) 155...1
 „ George's grey Ard Patrick II (Mr. Finger) 155...2
 „ FitzJames's ches. Sweetrush (Mr. Shaw) 149...3
 Times, 2.8½.

8.—THE CHAMPION STAKES.—Value, Tls.... A forced entry of 10 per cent on all Stakes and, as per Bye-Law II, on all Cups, won by winners at this Meeting, and open only to them; optional for the Winner of the Consolation Stakes. First pony to receive Tls....; Second pony, Tls....; Third pony Tls.... Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile and a quarter.

Major Nathan's ches. Rajah (Mr. Shaw) 141...1
 Mr. W. Heinemann's ches. Schatz-kind (Mr. T. Watts) 155...2
 „ J. M. D's dk. gr. Lavender (Mr. Andersen) 158...3
 Time, 2.37, equalling Stray Shot's record for the 1½ mile distance. There was a protest against Rajah's victory but it was disallowed.

9.—THE NIL DESPERANDUM CUP.—Value, Tls.... First pony, Tls....; Second pony, Tls.... For all ponies than have run at this Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Grifins allowed 3lbs. Entries clos. at 3 p.m. on Thursday, 18th May, 1905. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile.

Mr. Fernando's grey Lindenau (Mr. Finger) 152...1
 „ Winsome's dun Illustrious (M. H. Stewart) 149...2
 „ Fair Offer's ches. Chandop (Mr. Shaw) 149...3
 Time, 2.10.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSUL CLENNELL ON OPIUM IN THE ORIENT.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have just seen in the "N.-C. D. N." of the 2nd inst., Consul Clennell's letter criticising very unfavourably certain statements said by him to have been made by the American Opium Commissioners in regard to the export of tea from Amoy and Kiangsi, and in regard to the influence of the opium habit on trade in both those places. Mr. Clennell will, I am sure, thank me for pointing out that the Commissioners are not responsible for any one of the figures they give, or for any one of the inferences that in their Report are drawn from them. If he will look again at your issue of the 18th April, to which he refers his readers for his facts, he will find that all the Commissioners have done is to quote at length in *inverted commas* a leading article that appeared in the "N.-C. D. N." for the 25th of April 1900, which they introduce with the very innocent remark that it "may be worth considering." This article is a review of the Shanghai Trade Reports of Messrs. Roeder and Hippisley, which apparently had just been issued by the Imperial Customs. I was myself much struck by the article at the time it appeared and cut it out of the paper. It lies before me as I write. Mr. Clennell may be right as to his criticism of the facts it gives, but if he is, the only "Commissioners" who are responsible for what he calls "a mare's nest" are Commissioners Roeder and Hippisley. No one knows better than a British Consul that neither a British Royal Commission nor a Philippine Commission can go behind figures and facts published by the responsible authorities of a foreign Custom Service, especially when they relate to the returns of trade as it was five years before. The Philippine Commissioners, as far as I can see, made absolutely no comment on the figures they quoted, and drew absolutely no inference of their own as to their significance; they cannot therefore be justly charged in this matter either with "conducting carelessly so serious a question as the proper attitude of govern-

ments to the opium trade" or "with the dissemination of irrelevant and exaggerated statements."

I am, etc.,

ARNOLD FOSTER.

Wuchang, 8th May.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.

SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

17th May.

Hsü Shao-chên, brevet 3rd-grade button and 4th-class expectant Taotai of Fukien province, who was received in audience this morning, is ordered to change his province and to report for duty with the high authorities of Kiangsu province. His name is also to be put down in the Grand Council records for early preferment.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

19th May.

Fears.

A Peking dispatch states that the Government was very much exercised with the news of the action of the Japanese in ordering the establishment of civil administrations in Manchuria, and so instructions were sent to the Chinese Minister at Tokio to protest against such a move, it being feared that once established there would be difficulty in getting the Japanese to retire from the places occupied by them. It was also contended that as there are already Chinese civil mandarins in Manchuria, there is no necessity for Japanese. This led, we believe, to the recent declaration of the Japanese Government that the civil administration referred merely to the Liaotung Peninsula, which had been leased to Russia prior to the war.

E. Feng Ch'uan.

the late Tibetan Resident, who was murdered by Tibetans at Patang, appeared to have been only Assistant Resident and was promoted to that post early this year, from Yachou, on the Szechuen-Tibetan borders, of which place he was prefect. It was stated that while at Yachou the late Feng Ch'uan had the name of being an avaricious official and was especially severe on Tibetans who came there to trade. This caused him to have many enemies amongst these people, so that when he was appointed Assistant Resident the Tibetans took the opportunity, when he was on his way to his new post, to ambush his party. Feng Ch'uan is reported to have committed suicide when he found that his guards could not cut their way out of the ambush.

The Haichou Affair.

The "Sinwên-pao" states, in the above connection that a German firm, the Chinese name of which is Tsieh Chêng, obtained permission recently from Viceroy Chou Fu to load a steamer from Tsing-tao with goods for Haichou, on condition that it should be only for once and that anyone wishing to repeat the trip must ask for further permission, which might or might not be given, as it would be necessary for Chinese officials to make a full investigation of local conditions first before further trips could be permitted. It would seem, however, that the Germans are very anxious to continue land-

ing goods at Haichou and so the Viceroy has sent officials over to that sub-prefecture to make investigations. In the meantime a German gunboat appeared off Haichou taking soundings, and a party of German sailors also landed, which accordingly gave ground for the reports already published in these columns. We hear that the Germans made no stay and left immediately.

Laying a Submarine Cable.

A Canton dispatch reports that a cable-laying steamer belonging to the Foochow Viceroyal Government is now in Canton waters engaged in laying a submarine cable between Canton and Foochow.

THE WANING EUNUCH.

WRITTEN FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

One of the leading influences that has borne upon Corea for weal and woe during its history has been the eunuch. Smooth-faced and sallow, high-keyed as to voice, and with the shadow of an old woman looking out over his cheek bones, the tall gaunt figure has been seen for ages scuttling in and out of the palace. The influences of some might be adjectived as male, female, and neuter, and into the last class falls the eunuch. He is a monstrosity of course, a contradiction of the eternal law, the product of a deformed age, which shows itself in his face and renders him unpleasant to look upon if not repulsive.

How do eunuchs come about that Corea should enjoy such numbers of them and that they should live and flourish so abundantly? It is a hard question to answer and yet any Corean will answer it at once, and they will all answer it in the same way. Their answer is recorded in the "Histoire de l'Eglise de Corée," and occasions no surprise on their part, but always surprise and incredulity on the part of the foreigner. It reads, "They were made eunuchs by dogs." This is how eight out of ten are said to be made; one out of ten is born a eunuch they say, and the last one becomes a eunuch through the ambitions of the family, who desire entrée to the Palace.

When grown up, eunuchs are taller than ordinary mortals. Nature having been switched off one course projects itself along another. Then as to the voice, how shall I describe it? It is a girl's voice lacking that subtle something of softness and beauty that makes it a girl's voice. It is the ghost of a voice, an objectionable note like the clack of a banasher, and yet withal an excellent voice to whisper with.

In disposition they approach more nearly to women, so Coreans say. There is a common expression which runs Na-si churum kol nainta (as mad as a eunuch). Their age is said to be beyond bounds. They are liberal and generous, are unforgiving if once wronged, are partial and one-sided in their views, all of which traits, according to the Corean, belong to women. I have some friends among the eunuchs, and one I know particularly well is a jolly, free and easy, lively girl style of person, that is most refreshing to meet. He usually has some good story to tell or some droll experience that would be interesting to anyone.

The rank and position of the eunuch in society is very high indeed. They are divided into three classes—Chi-sa (知事),

Chang-pun (長番), and Nang-ch'ung (那應). The Chi-sa class have titles applied to them that are used to princes and officers of the first rank. Even the Nang-ch'ung are addressed politely and shown all deference. This, of course, is accounted for from the fact of their being the King's body servants. They sweep his rooms, shake up his bed, draw the blinds, spread the quilt, put on his clothes, tie his topknot, fix his headband and hat, bring in his table, light his pipe. They are all round about him with their sallow clammy existences, turning whatever of life there is for him into their emaculated world. They move in and out of the kitchens and among the serving-maids. There is not a corner of the Palace, be it the Emperor's or Queen's apartments, that is not free to them. They take turns in waiting on His Imperial Highness, and when off duty return to their private homes. In order to be reckoned as men and not as mere women, they each have a wife and usually an adopted son.

Originally the eunuch was intended for the household servant of the Palace and was not supposed to mix in affairs of State, but as time passed he tasted the delights of power, and found that buying and selling and trading in office was more interesting and lucrative than simply hanging out bed quilts to air or tasting the King's cabbage pickle or chili peppers. The eunuch has grown to be a mighty man in State affairs. He never heard of Liverpool or New York, but he is a master of all the intricacies of Corean "squeeze," and the dark ways that underlie the present government's methods. He is horribly superstitious and plays on the keys of the Emperor's soul by this means. Like a raff of hobgoblins they gather round His Imperial Majesty and make his original darkness more than ever intensely dark. The palaces swarm with them. They are sought out by all "pullers" for office.

These are dark days for the eunuch. Scores of them have been dismissed from the Imperial service, through the influence of the Japanese, we are told. In the agony of it they have wept, they and His Majesty. Coreans all understand to begin with that they are victims of fate, in the fact that they are eunuchs, without posterity, which is another word for eternal life. Some hidden law of fate has found its satisfaction in striking the balance against them. Coreans say that men who hook eels in the eye for a living find their posterity afflicted with what is called sa pal nun (four, eight eye), eyes that are not mates, one on one side being a number four eye, the other being a number eight. Mencius says there is prosperity in store for those who heap up good, but wrath for those who heap evil. The Corean argues that since the Na-si (eunuch) has fallen on such days as these, when tears flow over his beardless cheeks, he must have heaped up sins and done much evil. Evil brings desolation and desolation proves evil. Doubtless this may be true. At any rate the eunuch belongs to the age of the night-gown coat and the long finger-nail, and that age is now past.

In the old procession days when His Majesty went forth in State to visit the gods, there rode about his chair a cohort of eunuchs, with the cheek and the eye and chin of the inscrutable East. But, says the Corean, there is no more East, the East is gone; nothing is left but just a hopper full of mortals, everyone struggling to tread down his fellow and push him under into the mills of the same gods once worshipped. The eunuch

is half-woman, great in chicanery but helpless to hold his own in an age when brute force and muscle hold sway. Low down in the hopper lies the eunuch, and one of these times at the turning of the gods he shall go his way and shall appear no more.

ESSON THIRD.

AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 18th May.

Before the Hon. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Vice-Consul-General, Acting Judicially.
U. S. PEOPLE v. MURPHY.

Peter Murphy was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Broadway at 6.20 p.m. on the 17th inst.

Inspector Bourke, who conducted the case on behalf of the police, said that Murphy was behaving in a very disorderly manner in Broadway, and was amusing himself by throwing stones at the natives. Murphy then proceeded to knock in the crown of a straw hat and pretended to be taking snapshots of the natives, who had assembled, with it. There were quite 200 natives gathered round the man.

P.C. Reagan arrested accused, who had been before the Court previously, but was let off with a caution.

His Honour asked accused if he had anything to say. Murphy replied that he wanted to get to sea again. He got the money for the drink from a friend who was once his ship-mate.

His Honour ordered accused to be imprisoned until a ship could be obtained for him, providing the term was not more than two weeks.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 18th May.

Before Mr. SUN (Assistant Magistrate) and
Mr. J. H. ARNOLD (American Assessor).

Boatmen's Responsibility.

Two Pootung boatmen were charged with stealing 120 one-pound tins and sixteen seven-pound tins of Danish butter, valued at \$160, the property of Messrs. Irvine, Edblad and Co., from a cargo boat on the Huangpu River on the 16th instant.—Mr. A. Hillebrandt, of the complainant firm, gave evidence that on Tuesday last the firm's coolie was given a bill of lading to take delivery of twenty-seven cases of butter from the Yangtze Wharf. The coolie went across to the wharf and had the butter put on a cargo boat, of which the first prisoner was owner and the second prisoner assistant. The cargo boat arrived at the jetty on this side of the river too late that night for the cargo to be discharged, and it was left on board in the boatmen's charge until next day. Next day, when delivery was taken, it was found that two cases of butter were missing. The boatmen admitted that there were two cases missing, but denied having stolen it. They said it must have been stolen in the night when they were asleep. If this were so, and the prisoners had not actually stolen the butter, they were yet responsible for the loss.—The prisoners admitted the facts as stated by the complainant's representative. They expressed their willingness to make good the loss, but pleaded that they were poor men and would require time in which to make payment.—An order was made that the prisoners should pay to the complainants one half (\$80) of the value of the missing cargo forthwith, and should pay the balance

within two weeks' time. They were also to give security to the Court for the payment of the balance of \$80.

A Gambling Raid.

Ten natives were charged with publicly gambling in Li Hongkew on the 17th instant in sheds erected for the purpose.—The raid on the gamblers' premises was made by Inspectors Lynch and Armstrong, and Detectives Brown, Kingston, Burnside, and Bookless.—Inspector Lynch said that the rendezvous, of the gamblers was frequented by all the loafers and bad characters of the Settlement. This was the second raid upon the place. A short time ago the place was raided and twenty-nine men were arrested. On that occasion they were sentenced to be bamboozed, but that seemed to have had no deterrent influence, and in this case he suggested a fine. The place was difficult to approach, as the gamblers had so many scouts out, and it was only possible to raid the place with a small body of police. The gambling business was run by some wealthy man residing in the Settlement, of whose identity the police were as yet unaware. When the police entered the sheds all the gamblers jumped up and upset the tables. There were several people gambling there, but the police were only able to arrest the men now before the Court.—The Magistrate examined the prisoners at great length, after which they were each sentenced to 300 blows and two weeks' cangue.

The Re-opened Extortion Charge.

The Court delivered judgment in the case in which Chu Zer-ching, a farmer, was charged with attempting to extort by means of threats the sum of \$50 from the complainant, Wong Fuh-ling, a tailor, at his house in Kwenming Road, on the 19th of April.—The following judgment was delivered by the Assessor:—

Wong Fuh-ling is a tailor living in Hongkew, who had in his employ a man named Chang, who was betrothed to a young girl in accordance with arrangements made with the girl's father. Chang's father died, as also did the parents of the girl. It is suspected that Chang's uncle obtained the betrothal cards and made away with them. At all events Chang's uncle made arrangements to marry the girl to another man, whereupon his nephew Chang became enraged, resulting in a family feud in which Wong, the tailor, takes his employee's part. Chang petitioned the City magistrate to have the girl delivered over to him, declaring that his uncle had repudiated the former marriage contract. The City magistrate dismissed the case for lack of evidence, and reprimanded the complainant Chang for presenting forged papers as evidence. The petition having been denied in the City Court, further complications resulted; for on the one hand the defendant Chu charges Wong Fuh-ling and Chang with being implicated in a plot to take possession of the girl by force by entering the premises of the latter and endeavouring to take away the girl; and failing in their attempt it is claimed they looted the house. On the other hand Wong Fuh-ling claims to have received a threatening note from Chu, demanding payment of \$50. Having received this note, Wong applied for the arrest of Chu and the case was brought before the Mixed Court on the 27th of April. The magistrate on this occasion declared his belief that the terms used in the letter were not in the nature of a threat, and this, together with the fact that the dispute was connected with a

repudiation of a marriage contract, and the defendant living outside the Settlement, caused the case, as is customary in such circumstances, to be accordingly turned over to the native Court. The Magistrate tried the case and as he found no proof to corroborate the charge, and as Wong had meddled in this lawsuit, the magistrate took it to be a false accusation, which according to Chinese law is punishable with cangue or deportation, and Wong Fuh-ling was therefore sentenced to five hundred blows. Prior to the next sitting the American Assessor obtained sufficient new evidence to justify a re-hearing of the case and accordingly on the 2nd of May the case was again heard. The case was twice remanded in order to obtain further evidence and every effort was made by the Court and by the Police to ascertain the truth, that justice might prevail. This, coupled with the testimony of the party who read the letter to the complainant, to the effect that there was but little of the letter which he could decipher, only a few of the characters contained therein being at all intelligible to him, the Court is unable to convict the defendant and orders that he be released upon his giving sufficient security to assure his future good conduct.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. SUIAN.—For Nanking—Capt. Fuhlers. For Hankow—Baron von Stengel, and Baron Gebastel.

Per str. KIANGYU.—For Hankow—Messrs. E. A. Lyon and K. Johnson.

Per str. HAITING.—For Tientsin—Miss Hadley.

Per str. HAEAN.—For Pagoda Anchorage—Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—For Ningpo—Mr. D. Jones.

Per str. NGANKIN.—For Chinkiang—Mr. C. Caine. For Nanking—Mr. W. J. G. Forsyth. For Hankow—Mrs. H. Fox, Misses L. G. Davis and Anderson.

INWARD.

Per str. ROON.—From Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Schroeter, Miss Anna Otto, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Jokwai, Messrs. O. Schmidt, Y. Hattis, and Law. From Kobe—Mrs. von Frezhold, Mrs. E. Botelho, Mrs. F. J. Bardens, Mrs. T. Tani, Messrs. F. Vette, F. M. Cama, F. Azakawa, R. Komuro, Amagasaki, K. Hashimoto, Ch. Kamura, A. Koenigsberg, C. Iburg, V. H. Hughes, D. E. Dodds, F. H. Barton, F. Atkinson, R. Mitzutani, Tan Fun-chie, Chin Yoe-fook, and Chan Chen-lun. From Nagasaki—Mrs. B. Mariyama, Mrs. Haya-shida, Messrs. W. W. Andrews, O. Fritze, F. F. Bardens, F. Moriyasu, Tso Fue, and Lo Chin Chian.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Wahlstrom, Revs. Kepler and Meyer.

Per str. TUCKWO.—From Hankow—Miss Benmann, Mrs. MacDougal, Messrs. T. B. Kingsmill, A. Herzberg, G. Burn Pye, C. Palmer, J. H. Patterson, Burns Henry, A. M. Henry, and J. J. Woodruff.

Per str. HUNAN.—From Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Littledale, and Mr. Bletschensky.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; (Foreign Postage Taels 2.50 payable in advance per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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30, Cornhill,

LONDON (E.C.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SILK.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Son's Circulars, of 13th May.

The home markets are firm. Gold Kiling is quoted in London at 11/4½ and in Lyons at Fcs. 31.50.

RAW SILK.—During the interval there has been a fair demand from Europe for Tsatlees, and prices have advanced all round. Stocks are very small, and we shall probably see a further advance before the New Season's Silk is available.

YELLOW SILKS.—Very little doing. Stocks are reduced to some 800 bales principally composed of second and third choice Silk.

HAND FILATURES.—A large business has been done for America and the Continent leaving the Market almost bare of supplies. About 800 bales have changed hands.

STEAM FILATURES.—Some 600 bales have been bought mostly fine sizes for Europe. Best grades are very scarce and are realizing high prices.

WASTE SILK.—There has been rather more inclination to buy shown by the Home markets, especially for Gun Wastes. About 100 piculs Filature Long Waste has been taken at Tls. 104 net to the filatures.

Quotations in Taels per picul: Average Exchange for the week. 2/8½ and Fcs. 3.36 4 m/s Freight—Tls. 8.20 per cwt.

	Tls. per picul		Tls. per picul
TSATLEES—		STEAM FILATURES—	
Gold Kiling	530/535	Keechong 1, ...	9/11...805
Blue Phoenix	525	Lunhwa Double Gold Dragon 1 & 2, ...	9/11...815/800
Three Pagoda	512½	Soy Lun Globe Anchor Ex. 1, ...	9/11...815/800
Blue Elephant	560	Cold Globe Ex. & 1, ...	9/11...765/750
Yellow Elephant	540	Five Tiger 1, ...	9/11...735
Almond Flower 2	500	• Excelsior 1 & 2, ...	9/11...760
HAND FILATURES—		Excelsior 1, 2, ...	10/12...760
Vekee Old Men Ex. 1, & 2, Grant	715/705/695	Gold Star & Pagoda Ex. & 1	13/15...740/720
Double Men 1 2 & 3	685/675/665		
W. S. D. Gold Butterfly 1, 2, & 3, Grant	715/725/695		
Butterfly & Almond Flower 1, 2 & 3	685/675/665		
H. M. Y. Black Lion 1, 2 & 3 New Style	660		
average	625		
Small Buffalo 1, Grant	625		
Pegasus Ex. 1 & 2 Grant average	640		
S. S. S. Mars 1, ...	625		
Blue Eagle 1, ...	620		
Gold Cock 1, 2 & 3	640/670/660		
Red Eagle 1, 2, 3, Ordinary	640/630/620		
		TUSSAN FILATURES—	
		Back Monkey 8 cocoons	307½
		Gold Cock 8	300
		Motor Car 4	345

1904-1905. 1903-1904. 1902-1903. 1901-1902. 1900-1901. 1899-1900

Settlements for this mail	about	2000	1,000	300	1,000	1,000	600
" season including	}	72,500	76,000	63,500	93,000	79,800	101,500
forward contracts							
Stock		2,800	6,800	1,500	3,000	8,000	8,000
Total Arrivals, including Steam		75,300	81,300	65,050	92,100	88,900	109,500
Filature.....							
	<i>*England.</i>	<i>*France, &c.</i>	<i>Total Europe.</i>	<i>America.</i>	<i>India & Egypt.</i>	<i>Japan, Coast & Straits.</i>	<i>Grand Total.</i>
Export of Steam Filature pils.	10	7,414	7,424	5,088	6	13	12,531 bales.
" White Silk in Bales of 80 catties }	1,384	19,286	20,670	5,280	2,312	674	28,936
" Yellow Silk in piculs... ..	...	3,792	3,792	5	4,369	763	8,929
" Wild " " "	146	12,294	12,440	3,891	327	1,147	17,805
Total.....	1,540	42,768	44,326	14,264	7,014	2,597	68,201
Against in 1903-1904	2,214	46,356*	48,570	13,759	8,788	2,088	72,705
" 1902-1903	1,195	38,917	40,112	15,762	4,663	2,313	62,850
" 1901-1902	3,824	55,285	59,109	18,834	10,285	3,935	92,163
" 1900-1901	3,397	49,605	53,002	10,047	13,106	2,717	78,872
" 1899-1900	6,567	61,071	67,638	19,360	8,226	5,656	100,880
" 1898-1899	2,656	62,554	65,210	11,446	6,412	2,149	85,217
Export of Waste Silk.....	7,176	39,140	46,316	450	97	445	47,308 piculs.
Against in 1903-1904	10,861	45,060	55,921	541	428	867	57,757
" 1902-1903	10,493	36,952	47,445	286	203	110	48,044
" 1901-1902	11,043	41,175	52,218	292	58	66	52,604
Export of Cocoons	288	5,918	6,205	...	...	5,533	11,739
Against in 1903-1904	151	8,302	8,453	...	...	7,402	15,855
" 1902-1903	...	3,853	3,853	...	...	7,082	10,935
" 1901-1902	...	2,185	2,185	...	2	4,853	6,700

* Many shipments are now sent optional. Marseilles or London.

Also 604 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

2,918 „ „ Continent.

3,522

TEA.—HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 10th May, 1905.

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export :—

Cowhides, B. S.	Tls. 34.50	per picul.	Gallnuts, plum shape ..	Tls. 18.50	per picul.
Seconds	30.50	"	Tobacco, Fingchow ..	(nominal)	"
Buffalo hides, B. S.	17.70	"	Wongkong ..	"	"
10/35 lbs.	"	"	Black Bristles, Ridings 24" 24" 3" 31" 31" "	"	"
75/80	"	"	10 10 10 10 10	"	"
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white colour, average 2-lbs., 50% short, 30% med. & 20% long hair	Tls. 55.00	"	3 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 6 "	"	"
Buffalo Horns, average 3-lbs. each	8.00	"	10 6 6 6 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 = 100% ..	(nominal)	"
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	12.00	"	Feathers, Grey and/c White Duck	"	"
Sinshan and/or Chayu	11.00	"	Wild Duck	"	"
Green China Grass, Szechuen	"	"	Turmeric	3.00	"
Jute	4.65	"	Sesamum Seed, White	"	"
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	9.30	"	" Yellow	"	"
" Pingchow and/or Macheng.	9.10	"	" Red	4.20	"
" Mongyu	8.00	"	" Black	"	"
Green " Kiyu	11.00	"	Sesamum Seed-Oil	7.00	"
Animal Tallow	9.50	"	Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	8.00	"
Gallnuts, Usual shape	17.50	"	Wood Oil	8.10	"
			Tea Oil	9.00	"

I. M. Customs returns of Shipments.

COWHIDES.	BUFFALO HIDES.	GOATSKINS UNTANNED.	ANIMAL TALLOW.	VEGETABLE TALLOW.	NUTGALLS.	BRISTLES.	SESAMUM SEED.	WOOD OIL.
Piculs.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
40,908.00	9,719.00	1,981,542	1,245.00	43,196.00	19,516.00	2,433.00	262,296.00	82,888.00
3,513.00	580.00	139,683	125.00	2,929.00	539.00	180.00	25,937.00	9,015.00
44,421.00	10,299.00	2,121,225	1,370.00	46,125.00	20,055.00	2,613.00	288,233.00	91,903.00

Per last Circular for week ending Saturday, the 6th inst. From January 1st to 6th inst.

KEROSENE.

QUOTATIONS.—Ex Godown—American "Devoes" in cases	Tls. 1.70
" "Eagle" in tins	1.50 Less 2%
Russian "Anchor" in cases	1.65
Russian "Horse" in cases	1.63
Sumatra bulk in tins	1.50
" in bulk	1.20

IMPORTS.

During the week ending Saturday, the 6th ultimo inclusive, as per Custom House returns are :—

American	360,000	Gallons
Russian	15,000	"
Sumatra	1,384,459	"
Total	1,759,459	"

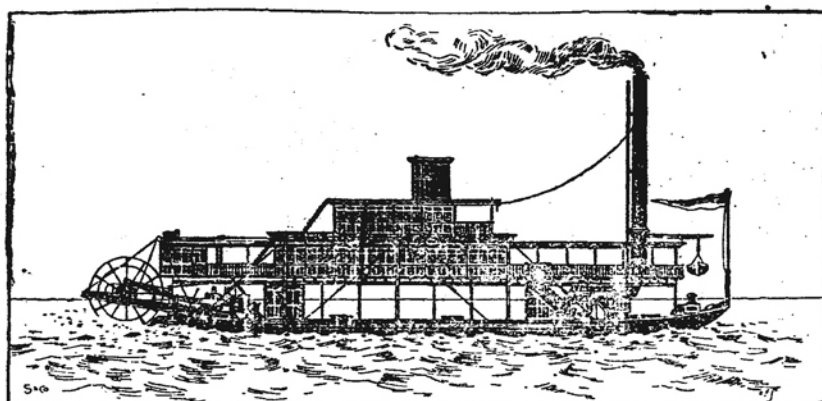
FREIGHTS:—

Per Conference Steamers to London and Northern Continental ports ;	
Via Shanghai	46/- " plus River Freight.
Per Conference Steamers to Genoa, Marseille, or Havre ;	
Via Shanghai. Tea and General Cargo	41/6. "
To New York. Overland	Tea G. \$ 1 1/2 cents per lb gross "
do. via Suez, Tea and General Cargo 35/- per ton.	"
To Shanghai ; Tea and General Cargo Tael 1.80 per ton weight or measurement.	"

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 7 1/2 d. Bank Bills demand, 2s. 7 1/2 d. Bank Bills 4 months, sight, 2s. 7 1/2 d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 7 1/2 d. ; 6 months' sight, 2s. 8 1/4 d. Private and Documentary 4 months' sight, 2s. 7 1/2 d. ; 6 months' sight, 2s. 8 1/4 d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 3.29. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.35 1/2 ; 6 months' sight, 3.37 1/2. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.74, lowest 2.71, highest 2.75. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per Tls. 100, Gold \$65 1/2, lowest 64 1/2, highest 65 1/2. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, per \$100, Tls. 71 1/2, lowest 71 1/2, highest 71 1/2. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, per Yea 100, Tls. 77 1/2, lowest 77 1/2, highest 78 1/2. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, per Tls. 100, Rs. 197 1/2, lowest 194, highest 199 1/2. Bank Bills, demand, per Tls. 100, Rs. 198, lowest 194 1/2, highest 200. —Gold Bars, Shanghai, 362 touch, per Tls. 10, Tls. 362, lowest 362, highest 367. Silver Bars, per Tls. 100, Tls. 111.26, lowest 111.26, highest 111.26. Mexican Dollars, per \$100, Tls. 72.745, lowest 72.55, highest 73.1. Copper Cash, per Tls. 1,155, lowest 1,155, highest 1,155. Chinese Interest, Mace 1.50, lowest 1.00, highest 3.00. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 26 1/2, lowest 26 1/2, highest 26 1/2.

May	Bar Silver oz or in L/don.	ON LONDON.										FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	NEW YORK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.								
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.							
12th	26 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	3.35 ¹ / ₂ /3.37 ¹ / ₂	3.37/3.39	2.75	65 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂ /7 ¹ / ₂	196 ¹ / ₂ /197 ¹ / ₂	
13th	26 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	3.35 ¹ / ₂ /3.37 ¹ / ₂	3.37/3.39	2.75	65 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂ /7 ¹ / ₂	196 ¹ / ₂ /197 ¹ / ₂	
15th	26 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	3.37/3.39	3.37/3.39	2.75	65 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂ /77	196 ¹ / ₂ /197 ¹ / ₂	
16th	26 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	3.37/3.39	3.37/3.39	2.75	65 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂ /77	196 ¹ / ₂ /197 ¹ / ₂	
17th	26 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	3.37/3.39	3.37/3.39	2.75	65 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂ /77	196 ¹ / ₂ /197 ¹ / ₂	
18th	26 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.8	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	3.38 ¹ / ₂ /3.40 ¹ / ₂	3.38 ¹ / ₂ /3.40 ¹ / ₂	2.76	66	71 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂ /77	196 ¹ / ₂ /198	
19th	26 ¹ / ₂	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.8	2.7 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	2.8 ¹ / ₂	3.38 ¹ / ₂ /3.40 ¹ / ₂	3.38 ¹ / ₂ /3.40 ¹ / ₂	2.76	66	71 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂ /6 ¹ / ₂	197 ¹ / ₂ /199 ¹ / ₂	

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5th April, 1904.

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SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR

No. & Soc	Name	Commander	Flag & Rating	Ton- nage	Cuns	H.P.	Men	Date Arrival	Where from
EACW	Askold	Grammatikoff	Russ cruiser	6100	12	24000	500	Aug 13	Port Arthur
BNB	Astrak	Tuffnell	H.M. cruiser	4360	10	9112	319	May 6	
EACW	Groszvoi		Russ t.-d.	300	---	5000	---	Aug 12	Port Arthur
Int D	Jaguar	Willbrandt	H.I.G.M. gun-boat	900	8	1300	110	May 13	Kiaochou
MMB	Kersaint	Simon	Fr. gun-boat	1243	6	2200	---	May 11	
1c	K. Elizabeth	Mirtl	Aus. cruiser	4200	8	9000	476	Apr 5	Foochow
ODW	Kinsha		H.M. gun-boat	---	---	---	---	---	---
EACW	Mandjour		Russ gun-boat	1416	3	1400	---	Dec 13	Port Arthur
W'sung	Maroo Pole	Presbiterc	Ital arm. cruiser	4583	34	10000	420	May 9	
Cos D	Raleigh	Barker	U.S. cruiser	3220	11	10000	313	May 10	
1c	Seeadler		H.I.G.M. cruiser	1640	8	2800	156	May 14	Kiaochou
PYB	Chuentiao	Wyles	Chi. Rev. cruiser	750	---	---	65	May 1	Cruise
W'sung	Fuh Po		Chi. gun-boat	---	4	---	50	May 15	
OWSB	Haichi		Chi. cruiser	4300	12	17000	374	---	
OWSB	Kiaichow		Chi. cruiser	2950	11	8000	244	---	
1c	Kingching		Chi. cruiser	---	---	---	---	---	
PYB	Liu Hsing	Howell	Chi. Rev. cruiser	1500	---	800	75	May 3	Cruise
1c	Nanshan		Chi. cruiser	2200	10	2400	250	---	
8p	Ping Ching	Andersen	Chi. Rev. cruiser	1000	8	450	85	May 13	Cruise

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Ton- nage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
9 p	Amigo	Hansen	Ger str	822	May 17	Newchwang	Moller Brothers	Chefoo & N'wang	To-day
NYKW	Amoy	Plambeck	Ger str	663	May 10	Karatzu	Sander, Wieler & Co		
	Anhui	Harris	Br str	1350	May 17	Nagasaki	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		
	Canton	Stunkel	Ger str	1110	May 13	Newchwang	Moller Brothers		
OWSB	Ch. Tiberghien	Le Roy	Fr str	275	May 16	New York	Standard Oil Co		
W'sung	Chefoo	Jannicke	Ger str	135	May 13	Cruise	Diederichsen, Jebsen & Co		
BLS	Confidenza	Lico	Br str	1699	May 9	Shimonoseki	J. Baessler		
9 p	Costanti	Austen	Br str	1749	May 8	Kobe	John Baessler		
	Dageid	Steinsen	Nor str	7-9	May 15	Japan	M. B. Kaisha	Japan	To-day
9 p	Daphne	Bjornes	Nor str	988	May 13	Moji	H. M. Ellis	Kobe	To-day
	Eastry	Horsfield	Br str	1924	May 17	Moji	Bradley & Co		
ONW	Ella	Cochran	Br str	519	May 15	Hankow	Geddes & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
LS	Eutin	Buhrmann	Ger str	1109	May 8	Hongkong	Diederichsen, Jebsen & Co		
Int DW	Garonne	Lowe	Am str	2319	May 10	Japan	Dodwell & Co., Ltd		
KLYW	Haeen	Wallace	Chi str	837	May 14	Foochow	C. M. S. N. Co	Foochow	To-day
BJ	Hangchow	Mawley	Br str	998	May 12	W'haiwei, Chefoo	Butterfield & Swire		
SHW	Hangsang	Wilde	Br str	1356	May 15	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'tow, H'kg, C'to	To-day
8 s	Hokwei		Br str	209	Jan 9	Manila	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
BND	Hsiping	Gray	Br str	1268	Apr 6	Chinwangtao	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co		
LS	Hugin	Salberg	Nor str	829	May 10	Japan	Taimo Yoko	Chefoo	To-day
BLS	Katherine Park	Copp	Br str	30	Apr 17	Kuchinotzu	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
hLYW	Kiangyu	Pratt	Chi str	7014	May 15	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
CMCW	Lyeemoon	Lehmann	Ger str	1238	May 15	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co	H'kong & Canton	21st instant
SHW	Malta	Peters	Br str	3900	May 8	Hongkong, &c	P. & O. S. N. Co	H'kg with Mail	30th instant
LS	Mathilda	Taarvig	Nor str	2230	May 1	Moji	Thoresen & Co		
MCW	Meidah	Shierhorst	Ger str	1151	May 17	Hankow	Melchers & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
AUS	Meiyu	Riese	Ger str	1001	Nov 27	Hankow	Melchers & Co		
OWSB	Menelaus	Evans	Br str	3006	May 13	Liverpool	Butterfield & Swire	Liverpool	To-day
8 c	Munchen	Brissander	Br str	2946	May 15	Chefoo	H. Robertson & Co		
LS	Pacific	Svenson	Dan str	727	Apr 1	Cruise	C. N. Tel. Co		
CNFW	Plon	Schwittler	Ger str	1109	Apr 24	H'kong & Ningpo	Diederichsen, Jebsen & Co		
LS	Poyang	Vallack	Br str	1882	May 11	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire		
LS	Siahn	Stringer	Br str	845	Jan 5	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
NGLB	Stephan	Cornelins	Ger str	2466	May 12	Menado	Melchers & Co		
Int DW	Stepney	Irring	Br str	442	Apr 30	Wakamatsu	Poole Lander & Co		
OSKW	Tachi Maru	Onishi	Jap str	1287	May 15	Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha		
OD	Tahung Maru		Jan str	1391		Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha		
SHW	Taisang	Bowker	Br str	1544	May 17	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
LS	Tungchow	Pithie	Br str	952	May 9	Chefoo	Master		
TALD	Tungshing	Bichard	Br str	1184	May 15	Chefoo	Jardine, Matheson & Co	C'kiang & Wuhu	To-day
9 p	Vorwaerts	Sohnemann	Ger str	643	May 14	Kiaochou	Melchers & Co	N'ou, C'foo, T'sin	20th instant
TEDW	Yuenwo	Flagg	Br str	1331	May 9	Hankow & Ports	Jardine, Matheson & Co		

42 Steamers

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Ton- nage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks.
BLS	Dundonald	Therban	Br s.v.	2115	Apr 7	(Re-ent.ind'tress)	Standard Oil Co	Newcastle	To-day
9 p	El Dorado		Am s.v.		Apr 27	Honolulu			
	2 Vessels								

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date	Ship's Name	Flag & R.	Ton	Captain	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees
May 9	Confidenza	Br str	1599	Lico	Shimonoseki	May —	Ballast	J. Baessler
" 9	Yuenwo	Br str	1343	Flagg	Chinkiang	...		Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 10	Pekin	Br str	2322	Sparke	Ningpo	... 9	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Chinkiang	Br str	1929	Robertson	Chefoo	... 7	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Foochow	Br str	1928	Smale	Swatow	... 6	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Taishun	Chi str	1216	Jamieson	Tientsin v. C'foo	... 7	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	Hsinfung	Chi str	1385	Mackinnon	Tientsin	... 7	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	Sual	Br str	693	Scott	Hankow	... 8	do	Geo. McBain
" 10	Suitai	Ger str	1145	Wallis	Hankow	... 7	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 10	Chingping	Br str	1062	McTaggart	Tientsin	...	do	Ch. Engineering & Min. Co.
" 10	Hugin	Nor str	829	Salberg	Japan	...	Coal	Taimo Yoko
" 10	Dumbear	Fr str	2785	Bayer	Japan	...	General	Messageries Maritimes
" 10	Raleigh	US cru	3220	Marshall	Cruise	...		
" 10	Garonne				Japan	...	do	
May 10	Store Nordiske	Dan str	526	Petersen	Cruise	May —		G. N. Tel. Co
" 10	Amoy	Ger str	668	Plambeck		...	Coal	
" 10	Kashing	Br str	1158	Picard	Chefoo	...	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Kiangteen	Chi str	1436	Frigast	Ningpo	... 10	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 11	Kersaint	Fr g-b	1256	Simon	Cruise	...		
" 11	Suiwo	Br str	1931	Lambie	Hankow	... 8	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 11	Chenan	Br str	1350	Laver	Nagasaki	...	Mails, etc	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 11	Paohua	Br str	434	Swedberg	Hankow	... 8	General	Geddes & Co
" 11	Fungshun	Chi str	831	Gillespie	Amoy & Foochow	... 9	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 11	Poyang	Br str	1892	Vallack	Hankow	... 8	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Meian	Am str	461	Barlow	Hankow	...		Standard Oil Co

ARRIVALS—Continued.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 11	Baltimore	US cru		Sargent	Manila	...		
" 11	Yunnan	Fr str				...		
" 11	H. Menzell	Ger str	1035	Schult	Japan	May 11	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Pekin	Br str	2232	Sparke	Ningpo	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Hupoh	Br str	2051	Mathias	Swatow	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Kwangee	Br str	1228	Stott	Amoy	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Patung	Br str	188	Martin	Hankow	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Hoihow	Br str	896	Boyd	Swatow	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Hangchow	Br str	999	Mawley	W'wei & Chefoo	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Kungping	Chi str	1742	Bymons	Tongku	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Anping	Br str	1159	Blethen	Chefoo & Tientsin	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Meishun	Ger str	1151	Minning	Hankow	...	do	Melchers & Co
" 12	Laertes	Br str	2904	Hulland	Shimonoseki	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Usintau	Ger str	978	Hansen	Kiaochou	...	do	Melchers & Co
" 12	Carl Menzell	Ger str	984	Cornard	Japan	...	do	Moller Brothers
" 12	Tholma					...		
" 12	Linduden					...		
" 12	Stephan	Ger str				...		
" 12	China	Am str	3187	Friels	Hongkong	...	do	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 12	Daphne	Ger str	988	Bjornes	Moji	May 11	Coal	H. M. Ellis
" 12	Siam	Ger str			Moji	...	do	
" 12	Kianghsin	Chi str	2101	Blethen	Hankow	...	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Faleo Maru	Jap str	1315	Yebina	Hankow	...	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 12	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	W. C. de Vries	Br str	861	Mennell	Hankow	...	do	Geo. Mc Bain
" 12	Meilee	Ger str	1151	Kley	Hankow	...	do	Melchers & Co
" 12	Pingching	Chi str	1000	Andersen		...	do	Customs
" 12	Jaguar	Ger g-b	90	Wildbrandt	Kiaochou	...		
" 12	Emp. of Japan	Br str	3003	Pybus	Hongkong	...	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Menelaus	Br str			Liverpool, &c	Apr 4	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Paoting	Jr str	1073	Wavell	Chefoo & N'wang	May 10	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Labor	Nor str	949	Olsen	Japan	...	Coal	Mitsu Bishi Co
" 12	Canton	Br str	1110	Stunkel	Newchwang	...	General	Andrews & George
" 12	Chefoo	Gee str	654	Consterdine		...		Wheelock & Co
" 12	Feiching	Chi str	980	Hoelger	Taku Bar	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Kwangchi	Chi str	316	Gordon	Tientsin	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Pekin	Br str	2322	Parke	Ningpo	...	do	Melchers & Co
" 12	Vorwaerts	Ger str	643	Sohnemann	Kiaochou	...	do	Melchers & Co
" 12	Bavarn	Ger str	3128	Fromes	Hongkong, &c	...	Mails, etc	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Chunsang	Br str	1418	Cox	Swatow	...	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Singan	Br str	1510	Jamieson	Swatow	...	do	Cuttons
" 12	Liu Hsing	Chi r.c.	1500	Powell	Cruise	...		C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Hacan	Chi str	837	Wallace	Foochow	...	do	
" 12	Secadler	Ger cru	1040	Hoffman	Kiaochou	...	do	Jarline, Matheson & Co
" 12	Kutwo	Br str	1924	Mahon	Hankow	...	do	Bradley & Co
" 12	Trumph	Ger str	769	Hansen	Foochow	...	do	
" 12	Opland	Nor str	844	Schlytter		...		
" 12	Changon	Br str	1289	George	Hankow	...	do	Geddes & Co
" 12	Kwangtah	Chi str	1536	Lunt	Hongkong	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Poona	Br str	1878	Longden	Kobe	May 11	General	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 12	Athenian	Br str	2440	Robinson	Vancouver	...	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Kiangkwan	Chi str	1450	Lindstrom	Hankow	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Tungshing	Br str	1184	Selby	Chefoo	...	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Yushun	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Tientsin	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Hsinchi	Chi str	1385	Klopfel	Chefoo & Tongku	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Ngankin	Br str	1719	Newcomb	Hankow	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Kweiyang	Br str	1062	Jones	Weihaiwei, C'foo	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Doris	Nor str	965	Jacobson	Japan	...	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 12	Dardanus	Br str	299	Wilhench	Japan	...	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Gov. Janschoke	Ger str	1045	Truemann	Kiaochou	...	do	Melchers & Co
" 12	Liu Hsing	Chi r.c.	1500	Powell	Cruise	...		Customs
" 12	Ilits	Ger g-b	1000	Hallermund	Cruise	...		
" 12	Hangsang	Br str	1356	Wilde	Hongkong	May 11	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Hsating	Chi str	1124	Paramore	Amoy & Swatow	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Kiangyu	Chi str	7014	Pratt	Hankow	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Changchow	Br str	1203	Monkman	Amoy & Swatow	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Tachi Maru	Jap str	1287	Onishi	Hankow	...	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 12	Ella	Br str	519	Cochran	Hankow	...	do	Redies & Co
" 12	Sulan	Ger str	1145	Calender	Hankow	...	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 12	Pingsang	Br str	1045	Thomas	Swatow	...	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Chinhua	Br str	1348	Mesthrell	Swatow	...	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Lyeemooon	Ger str	1238	Lehmaon	Honkong	...	do	Siemens & Co
" 12	Munchen	Br str	2946	Brissander	Chefoo	...	do	H. Robertson & Co
" 12	Dagoid	Nor str	79	Steinsen	Japan	...	Coal	M. B. Kaisha

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOODSUNG).

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
May 9	Loongmoon	Ger str	1245	Kalkofen	Chinkiang		Siemens & Co
" 9	Cilarnum	Br str	1430	Anderson	Japan	Ballast	Thoresen & Co
" 9	Loonan	Chi str	942	B. yd	Chefoo & Tientsin	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Lenz	Nor str	979	Christensen	Japan	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 9	Lienashing	Br str	1049	Wright	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 10	Tuckwo	Br str	2355	Hogg	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 10	Meidab	Ger str	1151	Shierhorst	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
" 10	Chiyuen	Br str	1211	Stewart	H'kong & Canton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	Ricano	US g-b	600	Hood			
" 10	Q. Alexandra	Br str	2785	Harris	Kuchinotsu	Ballast	Standard Oil Co
" 10	Seirstad	Nor str	617	Larson	Japan	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 10	Gov. Janschoke	Ger str	1045	Truemann	Kiaochou	General	Melchers & Co
" 10	K'gaw Maru	Jap str	822	Wale	Japan	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha

J. P. BISSET & CO.'S SHARE REPORT.

For the Week ending May 18th, 1905.

We have to report a considerable business during the week under review, principally in *Farnhams* and *Langkats*. The market for the former has risen during the week about four points, while in *Langkats* there was a considerable fall owing to the announcement of the dividend for the quarter, payable on the 16th June, of Tls. 5. The T.T. sight rate on London to-day is 2/7½.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Banks*. Shares have been placed locally at \$797, ex. 72½. Shares are still wanted in the South.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE.—No business reported.

SHIPPING.—*Indo-Chinas* are very quiet. One transaction for June is reported at Tls. 92 and for cash at Tls. 90. Ordinary *Tug* shares have been placed at Tls. 58 and pref. at Tls. 48½ and 47.

DOCKS & WHARVES.—*S. O. Farnhams*. The market opened on the 11th with sales at Tls. 154 for May; Tls. 156 for June; Tls. 167½ July. On the 12th Tls. 157½, 159 for July; on the 13th Tls. 156 for cash; Tls. 158/60 for June; Tls. 163 for September. On the 15th Tls. 158 for May; Tls. 164½ for September. On the 16th Tls. 158 for May; Tls. 161 for June and Tls. 165/66 for September. On the 17th Tls. 159 for cash, Tls. 163/63½/64 for July; Tls. 165 August and Tls. 168, 167½ September. At closing the market is easier with July shares offering at Tls. 162½. *S. & H. Wharf Co.* The Market has been fairly steady with an upward tendency during the week. Cash shares have been placed at Tls. 187; for July Tls. 194/95; August Tls. 197½; September Tls. 194/95 and Tls. 97½, and for October Tls. 196½ and 200. The Market closes quiet.

SUGARS.—*Peraks* have been placed at Tls. 60; and 70 for September.

MINING.—A transaction in *Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.* shares is reported at Tls. 7.35.

LANDS.—*Shanghai Lands*. Have been placed at Tls. 116 and 117½. The market is steady at the last quotation.

INDUSTRIAL.—In *Cotton stocks* *Laon-kung-mows* have been placed at Tls. 40; *Eicos* at Tls. 37½. At closing a transaction is reported in *Eicos* at Tls. 35; this is for a very small lot. *Paper and Pulp* have been placed at Tls. 152½ for cash and Tls. 157½ July. *Major Bros.* changed hands at Tls. 65. *Shanghai Ice* at Tls. 25. *Langkats*. The market opened on the 11th and 12th with sales for cash at Tls. 235; 240 June; 242½ July. On the 13th shares changed hands at Tls. 235 May; Tls. 235½, 235 June; Tls. 239/37½ July and on the 15th Tls. 235 for cash and May; Tls. 237½ June; Tls. 240/39/38½ July; Tls. 241 August; Tls. 243½ September; Tls. 247½ October. On the 16th, the day on which the directors advertised that a month hence a 2nd interim dividend of Tls. 5 per share would be paid, the market showed a disappointment of shareholders by falling to Tls. 217½ cash with sales for May at Tls. 220 and 217½; June 222½ and 220; July Tls. 280/27½/25; August Tls. 225; September Tls. 237½ and 225. On the 17th the price strengthened and cash shares were purchased at Tls. 220 and 221, with sales for May at Tls. 220; Tls. 225 June; Tls. 225/27½ July; August Tls. 227½ and 230; September Tls. 280 and October Tls. 235. At closing the market shows a continued improvement and offers for shares are wanted. *Sumatras*. Have been placed at Tls. 207½, 68, and 72½ July.

STORES AND HOTELS.—*Astor House* have been placed at \$30, 31½, 33 and 34; there are sellers at the latter rate; \$35 July and \$35½ Sept. *Weeks* have been placed at \$19, 19½ and again at \$19. *Lane and Craufords* changed hands at \$145.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Horse Bazaar* were placed at Tls. 80. *Telephones* at Tls. 68.

LOANS & DEBENTURES.—Municipal 6 per cent Debenture at Tls. 98 and Perak Sugar 7 per cent at Tls. 98.

STOCK.	No.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position per last Reports			Last Dividend, etc.		Closing Cash Quotation.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To shareholders	When Paid or Due.	
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corp.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$18,251,900	\$1,493,408.75	31-12-04	\$4.- for 1904	18-2-05	{ \$797 ex. 72½ \$280.00
National Bank of China (Ld.)	40,453	£7	£5	\$200,000.00	\$41,768.26	31-12-04	\$2.00 on Ordinary shares for 1903	1-2-04	\$36 buyers
„ (founders).....								.....	\$10 buyers
MARINE INSURANCE.									
Union Ins. Society of O'ton, Ld.	10,000	250	\$100	1,750,000	\$2,078,997.41	30-6-04	35% for year 1904	.....	\$690 sales
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ld.	24,000	\$83.83	\$25	950,000	481,311.78	30-4-03	\$1.50 per share for year to 30-4-04	7-12-04	\$56 buyers
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.	10,000	£10	£5	£700,000	£271,589.82	30-6-03	Interim £1 old shares=10/- new	2-5-04	£82 ex div.
Yangtze Ins. Association, Ld.	8,000	\$100	\$30	{ 751,000.00 103,580.32	{ \$623,364.98	31-12-04	\$12=20 per cent for 1903	12-4-05	\$160 buyers
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$30	1,400,000	150,494.00	31-12-04	\$17 per share for 1903	22-10-04	\$285 nominal
FIRE INSURANCE.									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.....	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,209,510.70	\$380,372.68	31-12-04	\$34.00 per share for 1903	7-3-05	\$305 nominal
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,213,033.73	\$260,374.85	31-12-04	\$7 per share for 1903	10-3-05	\$86 sellers
SHIPPING.									
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co. ...	0,000	\$15	\$15	{ 658,444 250,000	{ \$26,160.00	31-12-04	1½ per cent for half year to 31-12-04	15-2-05	\$26 buyers
Indo-China S. N. Co.	49,589	\$10	£10	{ £340,000 100,000	{ £5,853	31-12-04	5 per cent for 1903—Tls. 8.82	19-7-94	£92 June
Shell Transport & Trading Co., } ord....	4,000,000	£1	£1	400,000	£58,857.18.9	31-12-03	5 per cent for 1904	1-1-05	£15/-
Ld. } pref...	100,000	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. } ord...	20,000	T50	T50	.....	43,762.28	31-12-04	Final div. { 5% = 9% on ord. } for	17-3-05	T58 sales
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ld.	25,800	T50	T50	.....	4,833.00	31-12-04	{ 3½% = 7% on pref. } 1904	18-3-05	T47 sales
				126,900			6½% for 1904		T'ain T'3 sellers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S. O. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ld.	55,200	£100	£100	£900,000	£48,153.18	30-4-04	Interim dividend of Tls. 5	6-1-05	£159 cash
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ld...	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$25,500	\$498,289.10	31-12-04	\$12 Div. & Bonus \$3 for 1904	21-2-05	\$208 nominal
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ld. ...	20,000 11,848	£100 £100	£100 £100	187,210.88	£10,711.9	31-12-04	Final 6% = 10% for 1904	30-8-05	£197½ August
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.....	80,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 50,939	{ \$29,42	31-12-04	Final Dividend \$2½ = \$5 for 1904	11-3-05	\$105 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Co., Ld...	2,500	£100	£100	17,500.00	£2,762.4	31-12-04	18 per cent for 1904	31-3-05	£180
SUGAR COMPANIES.									
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld., ...	7,000	£50	£50	£100,000	£1,835.09	30-9-04	Tls. 2.50 per share for year	20-12-04	£60 buyers
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$42,812.00	31-12-04	Final div. \$15 = \$20 for 1904	24-3-05	\$220 nominal
MINING.									

Bath Australian G. M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	\$18/10	.....	28-2-01	1/- or 38 cents per share to 28-2-03	28-2-03	17-50	.....	\$6 1/2 sales
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$20	\$20	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wei-hai-wei Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$20	\$20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LANDS.										
S'hai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	52,000	T50	T50	T828,813.05	40,066.66	31-12-04	Final div. T6 & bonus T2=T8 for	16-2-06	T117 1/2 sales	.....
H'kong Land Investment & Ag. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$37,875.00	31-12-04	Final div. \$6=12 for 1904	31-1-06	T128 buyers	.....
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.	100,000	10	11	200,99.50	11,953.77	31-12-01	\$0.90 per share for 1904	11-2-06	T13 sales	.....
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ltd.	8,000	T25	T25	none	687.71	31-12-04	.....	none	T15 nominal	.....
China Land and Finance Co., Ltd.	6,000	50	50	.....	First year	.....	Inter m dividend 4%	1-10-03	T50	.....
INDUSTRIAL.										
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	15,000	T50	T50	none	12,844.76	31-10-04	Tls. 4 per share for year	21-12-03	T37 1/2 sales	.....
International C. Man. Co., Ltd.	8,884	T75	T75	none	88,034.76	30-9-03	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1893	30-4-93	T38 1/2	.....
Laou-kung-mac O. S. & W. Co.	7,158	T100	T100	none	10,000.00	31-12-04	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1893	1-8-93	T40	.....
Soy Chee O. S. Co., Ltd.	2,000	500	T500	none	22,000.78	31-12-04	Tls. 20 for 1897	2-2-98	T160 seller. [for old	.....
Hongkong, Cotton S. W. D. Co., Ltd.	120,000	\$10	\$10	none	11,121.50	31-7-03	Final of \$0.40=\$1 for year	20-4-03	T15 nominal shares	.....
Shanghai Gas Co.	16,000	T50	T50	none	T8,011.30	31-12-01	Final dividend 7% 14% for 1904	7-3-05	T115	.....
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	T50	T50	none	.....	31-12-04	8 per cent for 1904	22-3-01	T65 sales	.....
Shanghai Ice, C. S. & R. Co., Ltd.	8,000	T25	T25	none	5,081.78	30-11-04	6% for 1904	21-3-05	T25 sales	.....
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	6,000	T50	T50	T25,000.00	T1,942.71	31-12-03	Tls. 6 for 1903	23-3-04	T65 ex div. sellers	.....
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	4,500	T100	T100	25,000.00	T0,988.19	31-12-04	Final Tls. 8=Tls. 14 for 1904	20-7-04	T152 1/2 buyers	.....
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$40,000.00	T0,988.19	31-12-03	2 1/2 per cent for 1904 [the year	27-2-05	T27 sales	.....
Maatschappij & Co. in Langkat.	75,000	Glds 100	\$100	525,210.35	\$35,054.00	31-10-04	Interim dividend Tls. 5=Tls. 35 for	15-12-04	T221 buyers	.....
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	9,000	T20	T20	24,820.23	T1,207.60	31-10-04	Final 30% 45% for the year	7-3-05	T67 1/2 sales	.....
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	T20	T20	170,000	17,220.90	31-12-04	Final div. 37/6=52/6 for 1904	6-4-05	T430 buyers	.....
S'hai & H'kong Dyeing & Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	T50	T50	.....	First year	.....	none	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	31-12-04	.....	.....	\$115 sales	.....
STORES AND HOTELS.										
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	20,601	\$20	\$20	188,009.1	7,551.23	28-2-06	Final div. \$1.50=\$2.50 for year to	2-5-04	T25 nominal	.....
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$80	\$80	.....	2,886.95	31-12-03	7% for 1903	29-5-03	T40 sales	.....
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$275.00	2,883.12	31-12-04	Final dividend 5%=10%	31-5-04	T18	.....
Central Stores, Ltd. Ordinary	6,000	\$12	\$12	20,000	1,258.32	31-12-01	\$2.70 for 1903	12-3-04	T20 nominal	.....
" " " Founders	128	\$12	\$12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$100 cash	.....
" " " New Issue	24,000	T5	T5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 cash seller	.....
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000.00	\$832.50	30-6-04	Interim dividend \$2	3-4-05	T54	.....
Weeks & Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$20	\$20	none	600.65	28-2-04	Interim dividend 60 cents per share	5-12-04	T19 sales	.....
E. L. Mondon, Ltd.	7,000	T50	T50	.....	3,505.98	31-12-02	Tls. 5 for 1902	2-5-05	T25 nominal	.....
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd.	22,400	\$25	\$25	.....	9,989.01	30-6-04	10 per cent for year	30-8-04	T34 sales	.....
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100.00	3,161.00	31-12-03	\$5 for 2nd half year 1903	14-3-03	T14 1/2 nominal	.....
Hotel des Colonies, Ltd.	9,000	T25	T25	16,985.4	680.60	31-3-04	3 1/2 per cent to 31-3-04	27-5-04	T22 1/2	.....
Tsingtau Hotel Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$100	\$100	\$1,891.0	509.66	31-12-01	7 1/2 per cent or 1901	30-4-01	T95 nominal	.....
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$145 nominal	.....
The Hotel Metropole Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$100	.....	First year	.....	Interim of \$4 a/c 26.1.05 for 1904	.....	\$105	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.										
China Provident L. & M. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$20	\$10	\$80,000.00	1,581.29	8-2-04	8 per cent for 1904	18-1-04	T87 sales	.....
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	4,507	T50	T50	T45,000	T9,751.21	31-12-04	12% for year, to 31-12-04	17-3-06	T177 1/2 sales	.....
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.	1,400	T50	T50	none	332.75	30-4-04	Tls. 4.50 for 1903	2-7-04	T54 sales	.....
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	5,500	T50	T50	T80,000	59.01	31-3-05	Tls. 4 for 1905	28-4-05	T68 ex div.	.....
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	2,780	T100	T100	T10,000	T3,489.95	23-2-05	10 per cent for 1904	17-3-05	T115 sales	.....
S'hai Electric and Asbestos Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$25	\$25	.....	1,810.56	31-3-04	\$1 Interim dividend to 31-3-04	10-2-06	T25 sellers	.....
Dallas Horse Repository Co., Ltd.	5,000	T50	T50	.....	609.37	31-5-04	8% for the year	3-9-04	T40 buyers	.....

LOANS.		Amount of Loan	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing
Shanghai Municipal Debentures, 1892		T50,000.00	T50,000.00	T100.00	8%	Jun & Dec.	T98.00
Do.	1893	T125,000.00	T80,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T88.00
Do.	1894	T105,000.00	T60,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T98.00
Do.	1895	T115,000.00	T115,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T85.00
Do.	1896	T140,000.00	T140,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T85.00
Do.	1897	T268,800.00	T268,800.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T98.00
Do.	1898	T300,000.00	T127,500.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T86.00
Do.	1900	T33,900.00	T33,900.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T98.00
Do.	1901	T250,000.00	T200,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T98.00
Do.	1902	T150,000.00	T150,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T98.00
Do.	1903	T490,500.00	T490,500.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T98.00
Do.	1904	T214,500.00	T214,500.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T245.00
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1888 E		T767,200.00	T354,000.00	T250.00	7%	Mar. & Sept.	T100.00
Shanghai Land Investment Co. Debentures, 1890		T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6 1/2%	May & Nov.	T91.00
Do.	1892	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	June & Dec.	T100.00
Do.	1894	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Mar. & Sept.	T89.00
Do.	1896	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	June & Dec.	T100.00
Do.	1900	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	April & Oct.	T85.00
Do.	1901	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	June & Dec.	T98.00
Do.	1901	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	May & Nov.	T100.00
Do.	1901	T400,000.00	T400,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	June & Dec.	T98.00
Do.	1902	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Mar. & Sept.	T86.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures, 1894		T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	June & Dec.	T86.00
Do.	1895	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T98.00
Do.	1898	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Mar. & Sept.	T98.00
Do.	1900	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T98.00
Do.	1902	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T98.00
Do.	1903	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T97.50
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Debentures, 1892		T200,000.00	T200,000.00	T100.00	7%	April & Oct.	T85.00
Shanghai Gas Co. Debentures, 1897		T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	May & Nov.	T100.00
Do.	1899	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	June & Dec.	T100.00
Do.	1902	T200,000.00	T200,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	June & Dec.	T104.00
Shanghai and Hongkow Wharf Co. Debentures, 1902		T143,900.00	T548,900.00	T110.00	5%	Do.	.....
Astor House Hotel Co. Debentures		T500,000.00	T,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

For all Dollar shares the exchange is fixed at 73.

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Sharebrokers

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE (Contd.)

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)—Continued.

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Ton	Captain	From	Cargo	Consignees
May 10	Shengkong	Br	str 1034	Cowan	W'ei, C'foo, T'sin	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Haiehho	Chi	str 1082	Crawford	Tientsin	Rice, &c	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	Bullmouth	Br	str 2667	Walch	Palenbang	Ballast	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 10	Hauk	Nor	str 449	Han-ee	Chinkiang	do	Sander, Wieler & Co
" 10	El Dorado	Br	str 892	Sorensen	Manila	do	Morris & Co
" 10	Nanchang	Br	str 1062	Rowbridge	Chefoo	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Hanyang	Br	str 1206	McIntosh	Chefoo & N'wang	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Falk	Nor	str 449	Wetlesen	Japan	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 10	Pekin	Br	str 2232	Sparke	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Cincinnati	US	str 3220	Mason			
" 11	Tehhsing	Br	str 293	Calder	Hankow & Ports	General	Geddes & Co
" 11	Kiangfoo	Chi	str 1468	Bassett	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 11	Kinling	Br	str 2831	French	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Clara Jesen	Ger	str 1103	Bendinson	F'w, A'y, S'w, H'g	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 11	Undine	Nor	str 1017	Torbjornsen	Tientsin	Rice	C. M. S. N. Co
" 11	S. van Langkat	Dut	str 2293	B-decker	Singapore	Ballast	Meyer & Co
" 11	Elg	Nor	str 709	Cristopersen	Japan	General	Hopkins, Dunn & Co
" 11	Shuntien	Br	str 2232	Bennett	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Taksang	Br	str 977	M. C'ure	Foochow, Swatow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 11	Kiangteen	Chi	str 1435	Frigast	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Kiangyung	Chi	str 1451	Wa'e	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Suitai	Ger	str 1146	Wallis	Hankow & Ports	do	Arnold, Karberg & Co
" 12	Sual	Br	str 663	Scott	Hankow & Ports	do	Geo. McBain
" 12	Trave	Ger	str 2429	Urba	Odessa	Brick Tea	Melchers & Co
" 12	Peiho	Ger	str 476	Deinat	Kiaochow, C'ulpo	General	Siemssen & Co
" 12	Frigga	Nor	str 647	Bergh	Kuchinotzu	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 12	Taishun	Chi	str 1216	Jamieson	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Dumbea	Fr	str 2861	Boyer	Marseilles	Mails, etc	Messageries Maritimes
" 12	Deuca'ion	Br	str 4476	Keay	Kobe & Yokohama	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Kashing	Br	str 1143	Pickard	Wuhu	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Stettin	Br	str 1896	Farrell	Hongkong	do	Geo. McBain
" 12	Liu Haing	Chi	r.c. 1500	Powell	Cruise		Customs
" 12	Carl Menzel	Ger	str 984	Cornard			
" 12	Kingsing	Br	str 1223	Leask	T'au, W'ei, C'foo	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Kaigan	Br	str 1153	Speed	Amoy	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Pekin	Br	str 2232	Sparke	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Sootra	Fr	str 3898	Benton	Japan	General	P & O S. N. Co
" 13	Poochi	Cih	str 631	Froberg	Wenchow v. N'po	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Suiwo	Fr	str 2632	Lambie	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 13	Tachang Maru	Jap	str 1681	Yebina	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 13	Chinkiang	Br	str 1241	Robertson	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Loden	Nor	str 757	Stenholt	Japan	do	Moller Brothers
" 13	Glen turret	Br	str 3024	Webster	Kobe, Yokohama	do	Macgregor Bros. & Gow
" 13	Foochow	Br	str 1228	Smale	W'ei, C'foo, T'sin	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Hupeh	Br	str 1205	Mathias	Wuhu	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Ecilie	Ger	str 801	Reimers	Hongkong	do	J. Rouget
" 13	Chungking	Br	str 801	Walker	C'foo, Chemulpo	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Hainfung	Chi	str 1385	Mackinnon	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	China	Am	str 3178	Friele	S. F'cisco v. Japan	Mails, etc	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 13	Chenan	Br	str 1350	Lvrr	Japan	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 13	Waishing	Br	str 1931	Courtney	C'kiang & Wuhu	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 13	Quangnam	Fr	str 711	Bouisson	Manila	do	E. L. Mondon
" 13	Lincluden	Br	str 1764	Laing	Kobe	O'iginal (indistress)	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
" 13	T'aintau	Ger	str 976	Hansen	K'ow, C'foo, T'in	General	Melchers & Co
" 13	Kiangteen	Chi	str 142	Frigast	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 14	Tatung	Br	str 1885	Martin	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 14	Paohua	Br	str 434	Nilsson	Hankow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
" 14	Emp. of Japan	Br	str 3093	Pybus	Voonver v. Japan	Mails, etc	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 14	Fungshun	Chi	str 831	Gillespie	Foochow & Amoy	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 14	O. Ferd. Laeisz	Ger	str 3799	Hoff	Japan	do	Siemssen & Co
" 14	Kungping	Chi	str 1749	Symons	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 14	Anping	Chi	str 1152	Warwick	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 14	Benalder	Br	str 1959	McIntosh	London v. Ports	do	Gibb, Livingston & Co
" 14	Liu Haing	Chi	r.c. 1500	Powell	Cruise		Customs
" 15	Yunnan	Fr	str 4217	Deprat	Tientsin	Ballast	Messageries Maritimes
" 15	Hermiston	Br	str 2839	Phillip	Moji	do	Standard Oil Co
" 15	Quiros	US	g.b.				
" 15	Laertes	Br	str 2504	Husband	Liverpool	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 15	Bayern	Ger	str 3128	Formes	Japan	do	Melchers & Co
" 15	Chingping	Br	str 1662	Harvey	C'wangtao, T'ain	do	Chinese Eng. & Ming. Co.
" 15	Meishun	Ger	str 1151	Mining	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
" 15	Hoihow	Br	str 896	Boyd	Chefoo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 15	Athenian	Br	str 2440	Robinson	Hongkong	Original	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 15	Siam	Dut	str 2489	Jensen	Guam	do	East Asiatic Co
" 15	Pekin	Br	str 2232	Sparke	Ningpo	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 16	Kianghean	Chi	str 2101	Blethen	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Tateo Maru	Jap	str 1316	Yebina	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 16	Changon	Br	str 789	George	Hankow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
" 16	V. C. de Vries	Br	str 668	Mennell	Hankow & Ports	do	Geo. McBain
" 16	Meil-e	Ger	str 1151	Malleitner	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
" 16	Atholl	Br	str 3031	Kemp	New York	do	Shewan, Tomes & Co
" 16	Chusan	Br	str 2852	Kenrick	London	Mails, etc	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 16	H. Menzell	Ger	str 980	Hansen	Chinkiang	Ballast	Moller Brothers
" 16	Labor	Nor	str 949	Jensen	Japan	do	Mitsui Bishi Co
" 16	Tholma	Nor	str 1188	Tager	Kuchinotzu	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 16	Kweiyang	Br	str 1062	Jones	C'kiang & Wuhu	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 16	Kwangchi	Chi	str 350	Gordon	Tientsin	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Chunsang	Br	str 1418	Cox	Chinkiang	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 16	Yu-hun	Chi	str 1079	Pratt	Chefoo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Whampoa	Br	str 1109	Bramwell	Odessa v. Chefoo	do	H. Robertson
" 16	Pekin	Br	str 2232	Sparke	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire

Edited by R. W. LITTLE. Printed and Published at the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, Shanghai.